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THE JERUSALEM
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Friday, November 9, 1973

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MINI-METTERNICH IN CAIRO

Lea Ben Dor

ON WEDNESDAY morning a friend who is concerned with military strategy rang up. He works for a well-known and distinguished Jerusalem research institute, and he lectures to army groups. His views are often extreme and even extravagant, but this is the day of loud, fantastic politics. The views recorded here are his. I will call him X. "I read your advice to Kissinger for the Cairo meetings," X said, "that he should ask Sadat for the last line, the final border with Israel, and not the first one. You're right, but it doesn't go far enough. Let me tell you something about Kissinger."

My phone keeps going silent since I dropped it, so X came over to tell his story. He settled into a chair. "You have to understand first of all that Kissinger is a mini-Metternich."

(Clemens Lothar Wenzel, Prince von Metternich, powerful Austrian Chancellor born in 1773, built the victorious alliance against Napoleon, and dominated the Congress of Vienna held to settle European rivalries after Napoleon's defeat. He liked to claim he was "a physician of such governments." He also admitted, "I have controlled Europe frequently, Austria, never.")

"Metternich is Kissinger's hero and this idea of 'control' his dream. It is known that Metternich was a terrible liar. He used lies as an instrument of policy. Women too. He got Napoleon married off to an Austrian princess in the hope of forcing him to maintain friendly relations. If you are sufficiently powerful you can tell lies without being challenged."

Was Kissinger telling us the truth about the promises on prisoners and the blockade of Bab el Mandeb that he brought back from Moscow?

"I don't know what they told him, I am telling you only what I know, not what I might speculate about. Kissinger wanted both sides in the Middle East weakened. Then he would walk in and straighten things out. He helped save Sadat with a ceasefire when he was on the verge of defeat. That is not all. Early in the conflict Nixon had hoped the detente with Russia would serve the Russians to limit the arms they were sending to Egypt and Syria. When that failed, there was an assurance that we should get arms too. You remember what happened?"

The long delay. The Americans didn't want to use their own transport planes... "Now that was Kissinger's work. Losses in equipment had been very heavy and the replacements were crucial. Kissinger said that the objections came from U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Clements, but they didn't. The story was manufactured for the benefit of Israel Ambassador Simcha Dinitz. Kissinger 'conferred' with Dinitz several times to make sure he would stop American Jews from protesting loudly against the delay. I have an idea that Rabin was never taken in by Kissinger — that may account for the quite exceptional esteem in which he is held in many quarters in the U.S., apart from President Nixon himself. The

frantic scouting around for planes for the airlift went on for almost six days. Private carriers do not enter war areas with strategic cargoes." Then, according to X, Nixon intervened, with the help of pressure by several Senators. Suddenly American planes were available. The whole thing was grotesque. If America was prepared to commit herself to the extent of supplying the arms, what difference could the transport planes make?

"What did Kissinger say? I don't know. There is a break in the relationship between him and Nixon. There is quite a possibility that Nixon may be forced to leave the White House, and Kissinger has sought a disengagement in the hope of being able to retain his own position with the next man. I think that unlikely. People are wary of him."



concerned the fighting has stopped and they can forget about it."

Why did Kissinger go out of his way several times to repeat that he had checked with Israeli intelligence sources just before the war and had been assured there was no immediate threat?

"I don't know. But if I were to speculate I might say that he wanted to make sure of an alibi. Whatever happened, then or later, he wanted to tell the world that he had been most concerned for Israeli security."

"The delaying tactics over the arms lift had been stopped by Nixon, but there was still the argument over the so-called cease-fire line of October 23, when there were no real lines anywhere, and over prisoners. I am profoundly sorry for the families whose soldiers are missing and for the men themselves. It is the worst of all fates. But it was a dangerous mistake to hand over a means of blackmail like this to the Arabs. If they fire Frog rockets into Kiryat Shmona we can retaliate by dropping bombs on Damascus — and stop the Frogs — but they know we will not retaliate against their prisoners, even if they are. It is a weak point, and they will exploit it."

(We had not yet seen the reports in that day's afternoon papers of the numbers of Israeli prisoners of war believed to have been murdered in Syria. It was also some hours before Kissinger met Sadat in Cairo, and re-established diplomatic relations between Egypt and the U.S.)

"When Kissinger was about to

start on his visit to the Arab capitals, the stories began to appear about atomic weapons that might be sent to Egypt by the Soviets. This is exactly the kind of misinformation, red herring, whatever you want to call it, that a man of Kissinger's calibre might use, Metternich-style. You try to weaken the Israelis and when they still fight their way through, you try to frighten them."

X then referred to a dispatch from Erwin Frenkel on the front page of that day's Post, in which Frenkel quotes a pessimistic view taken by some U.S. officials: if Israel's forces west of the Canal were surrounded, it might threaten atomic action, and the Soviets would retaliate.

"Nonsense." He spat it out. "The Russians would not dare take any atomic weapon to Egypt. They don't trust the Egyptians."

At the first suspicion that an atomic weapon was on their territory they could mobilize 5,000 commandos, overrun the Russians, take the bomb or whatever it is, and fire it into Tel Aviv. Could the Russians take that risk? And what for? To save Sadat, who is their political enemy? It is Kissinger who wants to save Sadat, the man who threw out the Russians once. The Russians are really quite prepared to wait a while longer, to drop Sadat, and to clear the way for Ali Sabry, who is their man. In 1956 we swallowed an American piece of misinformation about Soviet pilots in Syrian planes who were about to bomb Tel Aviv. This was sedulously supported by the Russians, who hurried all their diplomats out of the city. You guess who saw to it that the atom bomb story be put out in Washington."

X laughed suddenly, and observed that we have a little line in misinformation too. "We sent Abba Eban to Rumanya to frighten the Russians. The Rumans decided they would show Moscow how independent they are, and we thought they would hint that all sorts of deals are in the making that the Russians don't even know about. Eban himself had not suggested there were any talks of significance. After all, he cannot have been sent just to paper over the fact that Golda did not choose to ask him to come to Washington with her. He is our red herring. There are all kinds of ways of dealing with an enemy. During World War II the Germans built a whole dummy airfield, all complete with plywood planes and hangars. And what did the British do? Send one single plane and drop a wooden bomb. Very economical and telling even if the Germans have no sense of humor. Eban was our wooden bomb."

X said he thought what Kissinger was really interested in was Europe.

"The rulers of Europe have not caught onto it yet, but the Arabs have overreached themselves. Fear and hate of the Moslems has died down over the past 300 years, but now it has been brought back to life. One of the American papers — the 'New York Times' I think — wrote that Golda said 'Europe is a natural extension of Africa and Arabia, and they ought to be converted to Islam.' That sort of talk will pass for a while, as long as there is no direct conflict, but it is quite a different matter when it is combined with sudden profiteering on the oil market, with a special slap to Holland, in what is obviously quite arbitrary a manner."

"France is still getting top marks from the Arabs for having been the first to turn on Israel, but how long before they discover some tiny flaw in her policy?"

"They are promising to retaliate against pro-Israel newspapers and radio stations. How long will people put up with constant threats? Marcel Dassault, the manufacturer of the Mirages first sold to Israel and now to Libya, and used by Egypt in this war, has begun to protest in the name of industry, and there is much support, a groundswell. The Arabs are raising long-dead spirits from the grave."

"There has been something like a revolt in the British parliament. The Shah of Iran, a moderate by comparison, has warned that the oil states want a share in the prosperity of the industrialized states that use their fuel. Israel is not the cause of this trend, but rather the last bulwark against a 'Solid Soviet-Arab Middle East. De Gaulle scornfully called the European leaders 'a bunch of tradesmen,' and tradesmen have always been very vulnerable to robbers."

What about Germany in this crisis? "Brandt tried his best, but he has to work with Nato and with France. It was no time, no sense, to stand on our rights... we could have painted over the maps of our ships and saved a crisis."

"The French are betraying Europe by building up a separate Arab policy to aggrandize themselves and to fix the U.S. and Moscow."

(X used a ruler, sharper term.) "They don't understand that the Arabs are non-negotiable. They will never keep an agreement, seeing it only as a step to achieving their ultimate aim. Like Algeria."

"It was France, not Libya, that prepared the plan for Uganda to break relations with Israel."

What is your proof? "They have been accused of it and never denied it. But they did us a favour. Who wants to have relations with the Amins? If it had been up to our Foreign Ministry, we would still have to smile politely at African leaders who are killing off their intellectual elite, or who personally beat prisoners to death. Both African and Indian writers have protested that some of the African leaders 'make Portugal and South Africa look good.' They are weak, embarrassing allies. We should have broken with them when they discovered us at various African conferences."

"The army may have been unwilling to recognize the Egyptian threat, but that is nothing to the extent to which the Foreign Ministry was unwilling to accept unfavourable reports from Africa. It's all there in the files. We failed to look reality in the face, and this gave them the opportunity of breaking relations with us while we were fighting a war and in need of support."

"What will happen? Yihye tov. It will all work out."

THE FUTURE OF DETENTE

For the Kremlin, the latest Arab-Israel war may well mean that some, at least, of the aims of détente can be achieved faster by the opposite means. This assessment of the much-touted American-Soviet rapprochement is offered by MARTIN van CREVELD.

TWICE in the last three years the Nobel Prize for peace has gone to statesmen primarily associated with the "defrosting" of relations between the world's Great Powers. In 1971, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt received the prize in recognition of his so-called *Ostpolitik*, which aimed at reducing the tension between the Federal Republic and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. This year's prize is going to American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who, perhaps more than anybody else, has contributed to the improved atmosphere between the three Great Powers. Even while the announcement was being made, however, the Middle East war was threatening to tear Kissinger's work to pieces; it is therefore supremely important to try to examine the impact on détente of the recent events in our region.

Obviously, the first premise behind détente is the existence, or at least the presumed existence, of more than two Superpowers. History shows that no two Great Powers facing each other within a given international system (an international system consists of a number of states coming into frequent contact, either friendly or hostile, with each other) have ever been able to get on well together for any length of time; the very fact that there were only two of them, it seems, necessarily led to confrontation.

In the ancient Middle East, two Superpowers, Egypt and the Hittites (later, Egypt and the Babylonians and Assyrians), confronted each other over what is now Syria and Palestine. Within the very small international system that was ancient Greece, Athens inevitably confronted Sparta, with each side trying to obtain allies from among the lesser states. Within the world-embracing system that emerged after the Second World War, Russia wily-nilly confronted the United States.

Three, or preferably more, Powers of approximately equal size are needed to establish a tolerable climate, if only because the existence of a number of Powers will cause each of them to try to attract as many allies as possible from among the others. Hence, the most peaceful periods of history have been those when several Powers existed within a given international system. As happened, for instance, in 18th-century Europe. Hence, the fact that our present détente coincides more or less with the recognition of Communist China, alongside the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., as a World Power.

effectively. Forced to fall back on mere words, the Chinese representative at the United Nations cursed the Americans and damned the Russians, only to end up in a demonstration of impotent rage by refraining from voting on the cease-fire resolution. Nor did this prevent the other two Superpowers from reaching agreement over China's (and everybody else's) head and pushing it through the rubberstamp of the Security Council within 24 hours of Kissinger's journey to Moscow. But let us not be deceived; the fact that this war has proved, if proof were required, that there are only two Superpowers will do nothing to promote détente.

Secondly, recent events have shown that, if détente is one way to help dismember NATO, continued tension in the Middle East is a much more effective one. The present crisis between the U.S. and its European allies, ultimately based on the fact that America can do without Arab oil while Europe (and Japan) cannot, has sent NATO reeling as it has not done since de Gaulle took the French contingents out of it back in 1964. If, in the past, the Russians relied on diminishing international tension to bring out the differences within NATO, they have now learnt that increased tension can achieve the same goal much more quickly. More pressure in the Middle East, even at the cost of further difficulties with the U.S., may serve to break up NATO even without the Soviets doing anything in reply, such as reducing their forces stationed in Eastern Europe.

Finally, the Soviets may also be about to conclude that détente has failed to bring them the hoped-for benefits of American technology. Although President Nixon has long been trying to make Congress grant the Russians trade advantages in the form of a most-favoured-nation status (which would put U.S.-Soviet economic relations on a par with U.S.-European ones), Congress supported by a large part of public opinion, has balked. Waikiki and its concomitant scandal have done nothing to strengthen Nixon's standing with Congress, and rather than risk the failure of his motion, the President has now withdrawn it. Thus the Soviets see the third main benefit they expect from détente also slipping through their fingers.

LOOKED at through Russian eyes, détente also aims at dismembering NATO. Ever since the 1917 Revolution and the subsequent intervention by France, Britain and the United States in the civil war, the Soviets have been obsessed by fear of a capitalist alliance directed against them. In NATO they see just such an alliance. In an attempt to loosen the ties that bind Europe to the U.S., the Kremlin has recently been trying to convince the Europeans that they have nothing to fear from the Russian bear. In view of the prevailing atmosphere of détente, the Soviets are telling Europe that NATO is no longer necessary; rather than rely for their security on the dubious support of a remote U.S., the Europeans would do much better to place their trust in closer relations with a U.S.S.R. that is prepared to co-operate with them. That this line of reasoning has met with some success is proved by the fact that, in recent years, one European leader after another has made the pilgrimage to Moscow.

Finally, there are economic reasons behind Russia's desire for détente. In spite of Khrushchev's 1960 promise to "bury" the capitalist world, the gap between Russia and the West has not diminished during the last decade; on the contrary, a technological revolution has transformed the West and left the Russians far behind in practically every field except the purely military.

An American surgeon had to be called in recently to perform an open-heart operation on no less a person than the President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; and last week's "Newsweek" carries the story of a dirty trick played by the Russians on a visiting Japanese television crew in order to get hold of their equipment. Yet such pinpricks, as Mr. Brezhnev knows very well, cannot do much to diminish the technological gap; on the contrary, they serve to highlight it. In its drive for better relations with the West the Kremlin hopes to gain access to Western, above all American, technology.

How has the recent war affected these three Russian motives for détente? First, the crisis has proved that, however much political scientists may talk about an emerging "multipolar" world, the present international scene is still very much dominated by two Superpowers, not three. The war caught the Chinese with their pants down; unlike the Americans and Russians, they were unable to support their clients



Secretary Brezhnev and President Nixon in Washington last June during the honeymoon period. (Below) Chou and Mao: paper tigers?



Chou and Mao: paper tigers?

THE SOVIETS AND THE YOM KIPPUR WAR

Galia Golan



THE SOVIET UNION has been playing a most serious and even risky role in the latest Middle East conflict — a more direct and serious role than most observers anticipated. This role must be viewed against the background of Soviet concerns with the area before the outbreak of the war.

THE MAJOR SOVIET INTEREST in the Middle East has been, and remains, bases — naval bases, port facilities, air bases for strategic reasons and for support for the Soviet Mediterranean fleet. Additionally, Soviet interests in the area include a general and traditional concern for the region to the south of the Soviet Union, and specific interests — economic, political and strategic — in the Suez Canal, in the Indian Ocean, and, of course, in the oil-rich Persian Gulf. The Soviet Union is not itself dependent upon Middle Eastern oil — there are conflicting views as to Russia's future energy needs — but the fact that it is vital to Western Europe and Japan makes it a matter of great interest to the Kremlin.

It was to secure their aims in the Middle East that the Soviets poured in aid and arms to Egypt, especially 1963-64 (when the USSR formed its Mediterranean fleet) and onwards. The Soviets not only supplied the Egyptians economically and militarily (on credits which, for the most part, were never paid), but also built a number of significant air bases and port facilities for Soviet use.

There was always, however, one major limiting factor to Soviet behaviour in this region: the possibility of a direct Soviet-American military confrontation. Thus, when in 1970 the escalation of the war of attrition put Soviet pilots into the air and the advanced SAM missiles on the ground, with reluctant U.S. expressions of concern, the Soviet Union supported the idea of a cease-fire.

The desire to avoid a military confrontation with the U.S. also lay behind Soviet problems with Egypt (and later Syria) in 1971 and 1972. These were probably an inevitable development, given the intensification of Egyptian nationalism, coincident with the growth of the Soviet presence in Egyptian society (in the government, the ruling party, the secret police and the army). Resentment grew over the restraining role played by the Soviets with regard to Egyptian hopes for action against Israel.

These conflicts came to the fore in May, 1971, when the Soviets were removed from most of their positions inside Egyptian institutions, and Soviet-Egyptian relations began to show signs of serious deterioration. It was to combat the effect of such a deterioration on Soviet bases and facilities in Egypt that Moscow initiated a treaty of friendship with Cairo. This did not offer Egypt the assurance of outright Soviet military support in the event of war with Israel; it provided only for "consultations" in the event of the danger of war and for on-going promises of material aid. The treaty came to save something for the Soviets, to provide a framework for their presence; it was not, as some interpreted it at the time, a sign of a strengthened Soviet-Egyptian relationship but rather a measure designed to place their relations on a less precarious, albeit more modest, foundation.

THE RUSSIANS were understandably fearful that an Egyptian invasion of Israeli-held Sinai might jeopardize the prospects of détente (at that time moving along nicely) and, more important, entail the danger of a military confrontation between the super powers.

Asked by Sadat to remove their "advisers," the Soviets had no choice but to comply. This relatively docile compliance was interpreted by many as a sign that the Soviets had been interested in leaving Egypt anyway, that they had revised their Middle East strategy, and were no longer interested primarily, if at all, in Egyptian bases. It is true that there have long been opponents within the Kremlin to the risky (and costly) Soviet involvement in the Middle East, but the withdrawal from Egypt was not, as such, proof that their views had prevailed.

It had long been clear that if asked to withdraw the Soviets would have little alternative but to comply; any attempt to remain by force, or a show of force, would have seriously impaired their efforts elsewhere in the Middle East; it would have involved an expensive and ultimately unfruitful effort to rule a hostile country on a continent away; and it would have created the danger of an American response.

THE SOVIET REACTION, then, was not really surprising and did not, in my view, indicate a loss of Soviet interest in Egypt. Admittedly, the Russians did not hasten to repair relations with the new officials, and they did seek stronger positions elsewhere in the area (Syria, Iraq). But they did not renounce, or entirely neglect, their hopes of reestablishing their position in Egypt. Despite the decline of her authority among the Arab nations after Nasser's death, Egypt remained a key state in the area.

This is not to say that the Kremlin was of one mind about the right policy in the Middle East. Some high Soviet officials are known to have opposed direct involvement in the area because of the risk of confrontation with the U.S. or because of the unreliability of the Arabs as a "client," or because of the bourgeois nature of the Arab regimes benefiting from the Soviet support (as distinct from the Communists in the area, or even the national liberation movements — i.e. the terrorists). On the other hand, there are indications that some Kremlin leaders thought Russia was not doing enough for the Arabs militarily, that the Soviets should be more directly involved in the area and should seek greater influence over the Arab states. At the same time, it must be remembered that the major bone of contention within the Communist Party's Politburo and Secretariat over the past two or three years has not been the Middle East, or even the Sino-Soviet dispute; but, rather, détente with the U.S. And it may be that it is within the context of the in-

ternal Soviet debate over détente that one must view Soviet behaviour in the present Middle East crisis.

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT that the Soviet Union, which had armed and trained Egypt and Syria for an eventual war on Israel, was aware of the Arab plan for an attack at this time. That the Soviet Union planned this war with Egypt and Syria, or even approved it, is not, however, so certain. Indeed it is more likely that the Soviets maintained their earlier reservations regarding such a move, modifying their 1971-2 position only to the point of no longer actively opposing the plan.

In other words, the Soviet Union did not want another war in the Middle East but found it necessary, and possibly even expedient, to refrain from giving the Egyptians an ultimatum or interfering in any way with the plans. This may have been the lesson learned by the Russians in July, 1972. If Moscow intended to secure and develop its interests in the Middle East, it could not afford to oppose the Arabs on this course, however dangerous it might be for the Russians. One may speculate that the U.S.S.R. promised diplomatic and indirect military aid, in the form of arms supplies, but made it clear that Soviet forces would not become directly involved in the conflict.

Whatever Moscow's attitude towards the war, once begun it had little choice but to provide for the military needs of its clients — if it intended to keep them as such. There are a number of interesting things about the nature of this aid, however, and there can be several views about the dynamic of escalation it occasioned. Soviet ships presumably carrying military equipment began to arrive in the area on the second and third day of the war — a fact interpreted by some as an indication that the Soviet Union was prepared for the war and planned its own role. At the very least, it is an indication that Moscow did not stop its usual military supplies, or that — going further — aware of pending hostilities, it was willing to begin its sea-lift early. The beginning of the Soviet air-lift is less clear: press and official reports date it from Wednesday, October 10; but it may have begun for Syria on Monday, October 8.

There is one hypothesis that the Soviet Union approved: the relative abilities of the armies in the area such as did the U.S. and Israel — i.e., that Israel would quickly dispose of the Egyptian and Syrian attacks — and that surprised at the initial Arab successes, it responded with the air-lift in the hope of further successes. Whether one accepts this hypothesis or not, the facts are that the Soviets began speaking of a cease-fire on Sunday, October 7. Thus, on that day at least, they thought the Arabs had achieved their objectives and would benefit from a cease-fire. They may, or may not have changed this esti-

mate over the following days, but whatever their position, the Arabs obviously were not ready for a cease-fire during the first week.

There was very little chance of the Russians pressing for a cease-fire without Arab agreement, for the Chinese were waiting in the wings to veto any such proposal in the Security Council so long as the Arabs wanted to continue fighting. Yet Soviet support for the Arab cause in this early stage of the war was moderate. Military supplies were arriving in plenty, but the diplomatic and propaganda efforts were relatively mild. There was movement of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, but this coincided with similar movements by the American fleet and in itself did not constitute a sign of intention to intervene directly.

The Soviets also began a gradual increase of the number of ships in their Mediterranean fleet, but at this stage the type of ships passing through the Dardanelles did not indicate anything more than "indirect Soviet intervention, i.e., signals" of interest and support rather than intention. Thus in this stage of the war the Soviets limited themselves to what Kissinger himself delineated as within the bounds of the "responsible" behaviour required for continued détente.

A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS may be useful from here on. On Monday, October 15, the Egyptian offensive in Sinai failed. The following day Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived in Cairo. One may speculate that the signs are all there that he went to persuade the Arabs to accept a cease-fire before incurring further losses. On October 18 Israeli forces linked up with the task force on the west bank of the Canal, and it became clear to all that a massive operation was in course. At this point one may assume that Kosygin convinced the Egyptians that they had no alternative but to accept an immediate cease-fire or suffer severe losses and probably ultimate defeat. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was then "invited" to Moscow, and the urgency of a cease-fire impressed upon him, according to some reports, in the form of an ultimatum that the Soviet Union would itself intervene if the fighting continued. It is not clear whether it was at this time or several days later that Soviet troop carriers with marines entered the Mediterranean. Whatever the date of this move, the very interest in Kissinger constituted serious escalation of the super powers' involvement.

One may only speculate, again, as to why the Soviets became so concerned. They may have feared that Israeli forces planned to move towards Cairo (Damascus was already moving into Israeli artillery range) or at least to hit Egyptian industry, and ports, or even Soviet facilities. More likely, they were anxious to prevent an Egyptian military defeat, which would have endangered Sadat's regime, and forced its replacement by a

government, which, under the circumstances, could only be less favourably inclined to the Russians. That the Soviets actually intended to intervene at this point is very doubtful, but the threat was plausible enough for Kissinger to waste little time in proceeding to Moscow and a cease-fire decision resulted with little delay.

As we well know the Security Council decision did not end the fighting or even the superpowers' crisis. On October 23 and 24 the Soviet Union began moving airborne troops from Hungary — destination unclear — while demanding that the cease-fire be honoured and proclaiming that Soviet troops would come to ensure this. The accompanying note to Nixon apparently stated in no uncertain terms the Soviets' intention to destroy Israel if the fighting did not stop. This was indeed the most puzzling and serious escalation of the superpowers' role in the war.

The U.S. response was to be expected: assuming that America did not want massive Soviet troops in the Middle East and/or the destruction of Israel, Nixon could not take the risk that the Soviets were merely bluffing. Indeed the air-lift to the Arabs ceased and the Soviet threat was made more credible by the release of these planes for the transport of their airborne divisions. The Soviet reaction to the Americans' further escalation — the American alert of World War III. The Soviets retreated on the issue of Soviet troops and sent merely a token group of some 60 to 70 "observers."

THE REASON FOR THE CRISIS of October 23-5 may have been further appeals from Sadat, particularly in response to the fighting of October 23. In the hours before the second cease-fire. The Soviets may have miscalculated the extent of the U.S. commitment in the area, and they may have underestimated Nixon's ability to act in the face of his own domestic problems. Yet the American alert certainly demonstrated U.S. intentions and, thus, tends to rule out miscalculation on the part of the Russians.

Their continuing threats are intended not, as earlier, as signals of intentions to intervene, but rather as pressure to maintain the crisis atmosphere so as to achieve the desired concessions from Israel via the Americans. Such a risky course of action, which clearly has impaired U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations for at least a short time, comes, suggests that certain forces in the Politburo may have gained the upper hand over Brezhnev's and Kosygin's détente-first interests.

Yet one must remember that with all their threats, the Russians' intervention remained indirect: movements of their Mediterranean fleet, air patrols, radar facilities, and arms supplies. This is no guarantee that the threats were only a bluff, but the Americans were sufficiently concerned not to ignore them and it would hardly be sane to test them.

WHAT DO THE Soviets want now? It is of course, impossible, to do more than speculate. They are committed to achieving an Israeli withdrawal to the June 4, 1967 lines and it is unlikely they will abandon the Egyptians at this time. Yet the risks involved, the blow to détente and the real danger of World War III which emerged in recent weeks may have convinced the Russians of the necessity of a peace settlement, accompanied, perhaps, by the arms control provisions long demanded by the Americans. Thus it is not surprising that the Soviets are interested in an imposed agreement provided it brings about an Israeli withdrawal. However, were Israeli forces in the positions they now occupy, little but peace is feasible if the Soviets are to avoid war with the Americans.

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LIFE WITHOUT A LIMB

LEA LEVAVI visits a hospital with three veterans who are helping disabled soldiers to face the future.

IF A DOCTOR or nurse tries to persuade a disabled veteran that he will be able to live a normal life despite the loss of a limb, or some other permanent disability, the patient may find it hard to believe. But if he is visited by a disabled veteran who has learned to live with a similar handicap — and who can talk to him about both the trials and the triumphs that lie ahead — the idea of a "reasonably happy ending" does not sound so much like a fairy tale.

Since the beginning of the war, members of the Israel War of Independence and Zahal Disabled Veterans Organization have been visiting hospitals, trying to encourage those wounded soldiers who will be permanently disabled and who are already physically able to receive visitors.

At first, the organization's members visited in groups representing as many different handicaps as possible. Today, however, each visitor is more or less on his own, establishing contacts with patients whose disabilities are the same as, or similar to, his own.

I visited Bellinson Hospital with three members of the organization's six-man team there: David Bar-El, a 48-year-old sociologist who lost a leg in the Six Day War; Yedidia Berry, a 42-year-old lawyer who was seriously wounded in the War of Independence and "according to all medical logic shouldn't be alive"; and Yoram Knol, who lost a leg in a skirmish in 1970.

All three emphasized that their visits were only a small part of the care given to the wounded soldiers. The nurses, after all, work 12-hour shifts and do not look at the clock. From their own experience, and from what the soldiers tell them, the three men can testify that the nurses "give not only all they can but even more than that. Doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists volunteers, army personnel and many others all are more than eager to help."

"We think we can perform a particular service," David said. "After all, we can't serve in the army any more. This is our contribution. If I can walk into one of those rooms and let the fellows see that I can walk upright, I think that helps them a lot. But I also don't try to hide the problems. If I tell them 'everything will be all right,' I have to be honest and explain that it will be all right in a different way from before. I can't run in the rain, for instance."

"And when I can go over to a soldier's bed and tell him the story about how I'm not supposed to be alive," said Yedidia, "that gives him confidence that he'll pull through, too."

MANY OF THE PATIENTS seemed almost too confident. "I lost both legs but I know I'm going to go on living just like before as soon as I get my protheses."

"But did you remember to order a supply of patience?" one member of the visiting team chided.

"Hey, something really great happened to me today," the patient continued. "I think you're one guy who will understand what I mean. Until now, I've been screaming like hell down in physiotherapy, the pain was so terrible. I wouldn't let the thera-



Facing the future together. (Below) The tender touch that bodes well.



apist stop, though, and today I did all the exercises by myself, without screaming. That's a little thing, I suppose, but I'm really proud."

The head nurse, Freda, had told me before I went into the wards that she thinks the patients want to be treated like little children and should be allowed to enjoy such treatment at the beginning, without too much emphasis on future rehabilitation plans. The patient's story about his physiotherapy gave me an opportunity to put the question to some of his companions.

"Sometimes we like to be pampered and sometimes we like to be he-man heroes," one of them answered. "But the day is so long that we have enough time for both."

My escorts had a different theory. The wounded men go through stages, they explained, and we also have to remember that they are individuals, and like all individuals, they react differently to a given situation.

Dr. Durst, a clinical psychologist on the hospital staff who is working with the handicapped for the first time, added that some of those who now seem so self-confident will eventually become seriously depressed.

"There is one tennis player who lost his right hand and yet he spent the first week in apparently good spirits, always laughing. Today when I went to visit him, he was suddenly depressed. I knew that he was now prepared for a serious talk with me."

"Even when the patient accepts his situation, intellectually," commented Yedidia, "he still hasn't accepted it emotionally. There's a tendency to want to close our eyes to the truth; but when it finally hits us, that's when the depression sets in."

"Some of the patients don't want to see a psychologist or psychiatrist and claim they don't need the help," said David. "But I can tell you that the psychologist who came to see me when I was wounded really did a lot for me. He even helped me break the news to my wife."

IN ONE OF THE ROOMS we went into, a patient lay crying and did not respond to any of David's efforts to talk to him. "This is one of the cases where we don't know how to help," David told me later. "And that hurts us."

In the same room, a soldier who had lost a hand called David said. "Do you think I'll be able to drive?"

"Sure. You'll have to have special equipment in the car, that's all. On Yom Kippur, when the reserves were called up, members of our organization volunteered to take them in our cars. The guy in the car next to mine had only one hand."

This boy's fiancée, who was sitting beside his bed, asked David about possibilities of help with housing.

"The Ministry of Defence's Rehabilitation Department takes care of that. They have a clerk going around registering all the newly-disabled soldiers. When he gets to you, tell him about your wedding plans and your housing problem. Of course, though, he only takes down the information. Later, you'll be referred to a worker for individual help."

This is another service the disabled visitors provide: telling the patients and their families about services available to them. For instance, not all visiting relatives know that the army will pay their travel expenses to and from the hospital, or about the long-term help that is provided. The Disabled Veterans visitors can provide information about the various kinds of help the Rehabilitation Department offers — from a monthly pension to assistance with housing (in certain cases), help in continuing education or special vocational training, and so on.

The questions which the patients ask these visitors can be boiled down to one anxious query: "What will happen to me in the future?" Some ask about work; others about substitutes for sports they used to enjoy.

"We have a basketball team, a swimming team and lots of other activities," David told one former basketball enthusiast. "Let's see which team you get on."

"I was an electrician," one double amputee said, "and I think I could continue to work as an electrician, with some limitations. I don't know if I could climb poles — but I see these guys climbing stairs on protheses, so why couldn't I climb a ladder?"

ONE PROBLEM with which hospital staff, the visiting teams and the wounded themselves must all grapple is the thin line between the helpful concern of loving relatives and the possibility that the patients, who need treatment and rest, will be "stiffed" by the seemingly endless stream of well-meaning visitors — relatives, friends or just volunteers.

"It's hard for a nurse to be a policeman and to chase visitors out of the rooms," Freda, the head nurse, sighed. "They all mean well, after all."

"But you can't change a patient's dressings with an audience looking on," David said, "and a patient who wants a bedpan is ashamed to ask for one when there are visitors in the room."

David, Yedidia and Yoram all think that most families, and society in general, accept disabled veterans very well.

"And when these boys see how well-adjusted and well-integrated into society we seem to be, it gives them confidence. After all, they aren't going to be exclusive among handicapped people all their lives. What helps them is to see that we get along with the non-handicapped."

Some of the patients praised the work of my three disabled escorts; this embarrassed them, and they kept insisting that I should not over-estimate their small contribution to the rehabilitation process.

They also all agreed that war-disabled have an easier time adjusting than do persons disabled in accidents, since the wounded soldier can more easily justify why it happened — though the question "Why did it happen to me?" remains unanswered and often arouses anger and aggression during the depression stage.

"But at least they can blame it on an enemy with whom we all are angry," one of my escorts explained. "They know that all of us — disabled and non-disabled alike — are with them and that they are not alone."

MAKING WAR ON CIVILIANS

THE DISTINCTION between soldiers and civilians in warfare is by no means a tradition even in the West. The bombing of Guernica, of Warsaw, of Coventry, are still fresh in the memory of the older generation. But the distinction exists. When it is broken, it shocks our sense of humanity.

In our part of the world, the distinction is unknown. El Adu, the enemy, the Arab radio stations' most common synonym for Israelis, means both soldiers in uniform and civilians. It includes men, women and children. The belief that the terrorists were the first to flout the distinction is unfounded. The settlements of the Jordan and Beisan Valleys were the targets for indiscriminate shooting by Syrian and Jordanian regulars, long before the terrorists were heard of.

The Syrians have not changed in this regard. They started the Yom Kippur War with "a bombardment the like of which we have never lived through before," as one of the settlers at Ramat Magshimim put it. Since it was founded in July, 1968, this moshav, in the southern Golan, three kilometres from the Syrian lines, has endured many shelling from the guns there. "We have a permanent subscription to them. They are still emplaced there, to this day."

In the southern Golan, the Syrian army was not pushed back last month, as it was in the north and centre. That none of the settlers died in the shelling is due to their strong shelters, and to sheer luck.

The Druse in the northern Golan were not so lucky. In three raids on Majdal Shams, Bukata, Mas'ada and Ein Kinya — on October 6, 7 and 23 — 13 men, women and children were killed and 24 wounded, some of them badly. The final raid, after the cease-fire was supposed to be in operation, was the worst and caused the greatest number of injuries.

Legally and politically, the Druse are Syrian subjects, and they believe that the motive for the raids was revenge for what the rulers in Damascus regard as their cooperation with Israel. If there was any uncertainty before about the loyalty of the bulk of the Golan Druse to Israel, the deliberate Syrian bombings have certainly removed it: the former overlords can now be assured of their collective hatred.

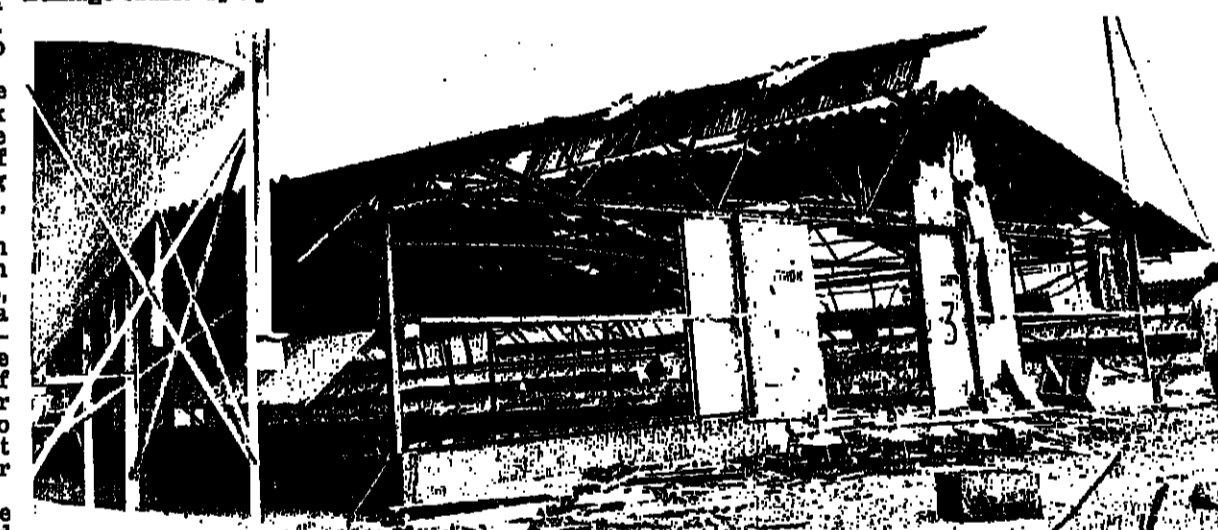
It was in awareness of standard Syrian practice that, on the evening of October 6, the General Staff ordered the evacuation of the entire civilian Jewish population of Golan.

AT RAMAT MAGSHIMIM, a religious moshav, the 26-year-old secretary-manager, Uri Meir, was conducting the Yom Kippur morning service in the underground synagogue when the order for the evacuation of the women and children arrived.

"An army doctor delivered the news that a bus would turn up at 12 noon to take our 30 women and 40 children back to safety. The bus only arrived at 1.40, and while they were getting aboard the Syrian guns and mortars opened up from 3,000 metres. The women and children got off the bus again as fast as they could, and we all scattered into the nearest shelters. It was the heaviest shelling



Damage caused by Syrian shells at (above) El Rom and (below) Ramat Magshimim. (Oskar Tauber)



we've ever had." After an hour or so there was a lull, and later in the day the women and children left for Kibbutz Lavi, near Tiberias. Eventually they were given further "wonderful hospitality" at Degania Bet.

In the afternoon, the remaining settlers saw Syrian tanks coming down from the north, and a parachute unit arrived to set up anti-tank defences. During the night, the men got orders to clear out. They left at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, but it was not until they got to Lavi that they learned that the Syrians had moved into the Golan.

That day, the Syrians occupied Ramat Magshimim. They did not enjoy the gain very long: within 30 hours they were on the retreat.

"On Tuesday, 48 hours later, some of us went back to look. Officially we, the men, were allowed to return on Wednesday. The Syrians hadn't touched anything except the books in the homes and property were unharmed. They were found later in a knocked-out Syrian personnel carrier."

"As happens with everyone in the Golan, Uri Meir's face takes on a look of mingled pain and

Ya'acov Ardon

determination when he talks about the order to evacuate the settlement.

"We took it hard. It was agony. It must not happen again, ever."

Moshe Gur'el, a founder member of Ramat Magshimim, shows the depressing sights of war damage.

The torn sheds of the poultry farm, its automatic control devices twisted, the floor strewn with feathers. The Syrian tanks overran the stockade and 650 cows scattered. Eighty per cent of them were rounded up. Of 29 bulls, 27 were recovered. A 12 horses, only one survived. A tank battle wrought havoc in the 200-dunam apple orchard; all the trees will have to be replanted. The farm machinery suffered little damage, and private homes and property were untouched; the Syrians did not have enough leisure to plunder.

EL ROM, a kibbutz further north, was luckier. Its poultry farm was

also wrecked, but of its 7,500 turkeys only 400 perished. The 250-head cattle herd scattered, but most were found again. (All the cattle on the Golan are branded and easily identifiable.)

One of the seed-potato fields, some two km. from the kibbutz, was the scene of a tank battle; the sloping tract of land is dotted with the remnants of some other armoured vehicles.

A census this week put the "tank harvest" in the whole Golan at 1,000 of all types. Some of the Russian-made tanks still wear the coat of brown paint given them in the Soviet Union. The tanks in good order have already been removed, but the wrecked armour is now hampering harvesting or winter sowing, and the farmers are anxious to see them go.

Soon after they were allowed to return to their homes and fields on the first Wednesday of the War, the leaders of the 17 Golan settlements met to take stock of the situation and the lessons they had learned. As Uri Meir puts it:

"Our children ask: Why didn't you stay and fight against the Syrians? We don't want to be

dispersed, as we are now, among different army units on all the fronts, including the Canal. We want to be part of the defence establishment up here. The army commanders are listening sympathetically to this proposal. Admittedly it will be something of a problem. In one settlement four-fifths of the men are officers in various units. But it can be solved. We want to become a kind of home guard."

Another plea of the Golan pioneers is to double the population within a year, instead of several years, in the existing settlements, in those on the planning board, and in an urban centre which it is already decided is to be established somewhere in the central Golan, where the soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

"We're ready to take in young people who want to spend their life up here with us, people with or without children," says Yehuda Adiver, the 22-year-old manager of El Rom. "We don't want volunteers who come and go."

The settlers are hopeful. The World Zionist Organization has instructed its Settlement Division to present a plan right away, whose execution it would finance.

"It isn't a question of money," Mr. Pinhas Sapir assured them at a meeting last week. The settlers say the population of the urban centre would run into several thousand and could make a living on industry, including cement, meat processing and other plants, on services, on tourism, on the model of the development towns like Arad or Carmiel. They sound earnest and urgent.

"We appeal to the Government, the settlement authorities, the building contractors and the suppliers of materials and services: Give us priority to turn this area into a bulwark which we settlers shall man, arm and defend with our bodies, so that a Yom Kippur invasion will not happen again on any day of the year. Let us farmer-plant the Golan so that Galilee and the Upper Jordan valley will be safe for us and our children after us. And make haste."

MEANWHILE, they have gone back with vigour and hope to repairing the damage. In the four settlements that bore the brunt of the Syrian assault, Ramat Magshimim, El Rom, Ein Zivan and Merom Hagolan, where the total damage is estimated at about 11.5 million, — they are back at work. The enemy dead have been buried with due respect. The armoured corps are clearing away the vehicle casualties; the Sappers are checking every field for unexploded shells and mines. (In Ramat Magshimim, the trained dog of one of the settlers opened every door to try it for booby traps; none was found.) The Housing Ministry, or contractors on its behalf, the Post Office and the Electric Corporation are repairing houses, windows, telephones, water and electric power distribution systems.

The Golan population is mostly in its twenties. Even their grandfathers in Nahalal, Daganla or Yesod Hama'ala could not have wished for a more enthusiastic determined or enterprising latter-day generation of pioneers. They deserve the tools they seek to do a job on behalf of the entire country.

PROSPECTS FOR SADAT



Professor SHIMON SHAMIR, who heads Tel Aviv University's Shiloah Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies, became a household figure in Israeli homes as a television commentator on Arab attitudes and positions during the recent war. Earlier this week he was interviewed by The Post's SRAYA SHAPIRO on the causes and consequences of Egypt's resort to war.

SADAT'S DECISION to launch a surprise attack against Israel was based on the assumption that, whether they want to or not, the Soviets would back to the hilt a renewed Arab military adventure. When he put them to the test, the Russians behaved exactly as he had anticipated, to the extent of master-minding the military operations and having troops ready to help the Egyptians out.

In expressing this view, Prof. Shamir makes it clear that he is to be counted among those who are sceptical about the theory of a Soviet "grand design." Rather, he believes, it was Sadat who forced the Soviets' hand by choosing to fight a war which he needed for Egypt as well as for himself. And when he ordered the Soviet troops and advisers out of Egypt in 1972, it was a genuine clash between the Egyptians' desire to have full political manoeuvrability and the Soviets' wish to have their fingers on the war buttons.

Sadat's strategy was completely different from the Nasserite conception, although Sadat likes to be regarded as Nasser's direct follower. Nasser, in his war of attrition, believed that he could wear Israel down by constant hammering in a limited area and impose a settlement which would not differ too much from that of 1957. In addition to military attrition by the regular armies and the fedayeen, he counted on four other factors.

He believed that he would be able to commit the Soviet Union to significant active support in the field; to force the United States into an "even-handed" policy; to activate the United Nations as an effective instrument of coercion; and to organize the whole Arab world into a formidable military force led, naturally, by Egypt.

NASSER LIVED LONG enough to

realize that he had failed in all his aims: Israel could live on in spite of the limited war on the frontiers; the Soviets were agreeable to increased involvement only on condition that they were given more control; America did not reduce its support of Israel; and the Arab united front failed to mobilize, a fact that was demonstrated by the collapse of the Eastern Command.

Sadat's concept was basically different. He calculated that the resumption of a total war would break the political deadlock into which he and his Egypt had manoeuvred themselves. He hoped that a partial success, such as crossing the Canal and pushing 30 km. into Sinai could be consolidated by big power intervention and from that position he would be able to launch a diplomatic offensive which would bring about, within a short time, an Israeli withdrawal to the pre-June 1967 lines. Hence his solemn commitment in his public speech in the second week of the war not to agree to any cease-fire lines other than those of June 4, 1967.

FOR THE FIRST TIME since 1948 the Egyptian soldier could be imbued with a real sense of purpose, says Prof. Shamir. "Sinai" was a symbol, the "Canal" a physical landmark in Egypt's life. In the earlier wars, the Egyptian did not really care much. But after 1967 the Egyptian soldier could be worked up to regard the return of Sinai as a measure for the defence of his homeland. It was not by chance that the beginning of the war was heralded by broadcasting the old Egyptian patriotic song, "Biladi, biladi" (My motherland, my motherland).

The second principal theme which dominated Egyptian broadcasts to the troops was Islam. The

war took place in the month of Ramadan and many historical and religious motives connected with that holy month were used to imbue the soldiers with a spirit of Jihad. Indeed, Israeli and other research has demonstrated that these two values, Egyptianism and Islam, are the closest to the Egyptian heart.

Thus, the Egyptians had stronger motivation than in the past. In addition, they had the weapons in quantities they had never dreamed of before; and the training the soldiers received was more thorough than they had ever had. There was also the desire to wipe out the humiliation of the 1967 defeat. The admission of the Israeli soldier that the Egyptian fights better than before is fully understandable.

Prof. Shamir says: a trauma generates energy just as euphoria dispels it. He has no illusions, however, about what an Egyptian success would have led to. He has the word of Mohammed Hassanin Heykal, Cairo's most eloquent spokesman, that once the Arabs manage to impose a solution to the 1967 problems by force, there will be nothing to prevent them from imposing their solution to the 1948 problem. It is obvious to the professor that had the Egyptian army managed to reach the international frontier with Israel, it would not have stopped there.

It is of only academic interest at present to speculate on what might have been done in the past to dissuade Sadat from trying the military option.

THERE WERE TWO SCHOOLS in Israeli thinking about the Arabs after 1967. The prevailing school of thought had tended to view the problem mainly in psychological terms. Since Arab hatred was in-

ferable, it maintained, all that Israel could do was to create unilaterally new realities wherever possible, and mainly in the administered territories.

The other school attempted to see the Arab world as a complex of dynamic forces which gives some scope for Israeli political and diplomatic initiatives. However, the fact, which was always un-

animously recognized in Israel, that both the Nasser-Sadat and the Ba'ath leaderships represented the intransigent hawkish attitude, make it impossible to establish that an Israeli peace initiative would have achieved any concrete results beyond improving the image of Israel. It is highly significant that the Arab governments refused to recognize that any attempt at settlement must come at the negotiating table. "On this Israel cannot budge," Prof. Shamir says.

For Sadat, the war is far from being over. The Israeli troops being over the Sinai cannot be made to disappear simply by threats or propaganda. From his thin strip of sand on the east side of the Canal, he cannot hope to command enough pressure for the kind of political solution he wants. Arab honour, the spring which set off the October war, would not be avenged in this fashion. Moreover, Sadat is under mounting pressure from other partners whose help he sought precisely in the name of Arab honour.

Libya's Gaddafi is a particularly troublesome ally, for he puts Arab honour above all other considerations. Gaddafi never concealed his displeasure at Sadat's going to war without waiting for the total mobilization of all Arab resources, military as well as economic. But since the war has happened, Gaddafi would accept nothing less than a clear victory. It should also be remembered that Sadat is

obviously fighting for his life in Egypt, too. At present, the Egyptian people still have little idea of their army's position.

AS FOR THE FUTURE, Prof. Shamir, as a scholar, prefers to leave prophecy to others. However, he believes that study can make a contribution to assessing trends of development. He takes pride in pointing out that as far back as the end of 1971, at a conference held in Tel Aviv University by the Shiloah Centre, one of the participants declared:

"It would be very difficult for the Soviet Union to stand by while the Arab states are defeated again. It is extremely unlikely that the Soviet Union is interested in the resumption of hostilities. But she is in this respect in the same position in which the U.S. has found herself time and again vis-a-vis dependent and weak clients: it is the client who can force the hand of the powerful protector. If an Arab leader gives the order to attack tomorrow, he may force the Soviet Union's hand regardless of what the Kremlin may think of this particular action."

The limits within which the Soviet Union is willing to operate in this complicated and dangerous context are determined by the counteraction she can expect. If the U.S.S.R. anticipates weak or non-existent counteraction, she will go as far as she deems necessary to protect and promote her interests. On the other hand, if she foresees a counteraction which entails enormous risks for herself, she will do everything in her power to limit her involvement in a new military confrontation in the Middle East.

This analysis, says Prof. Shamir, not only illustrates the origins and course of the October war, but also points to the determinants of future developments.

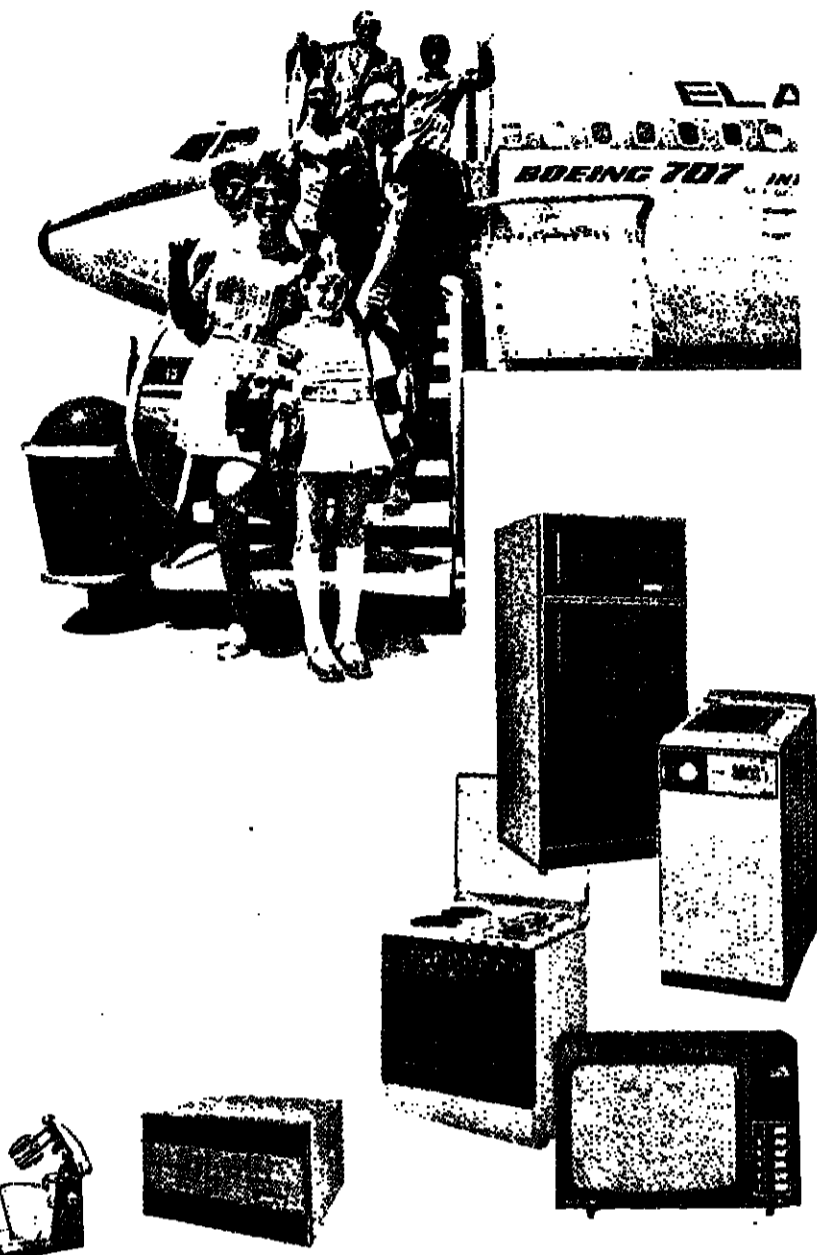
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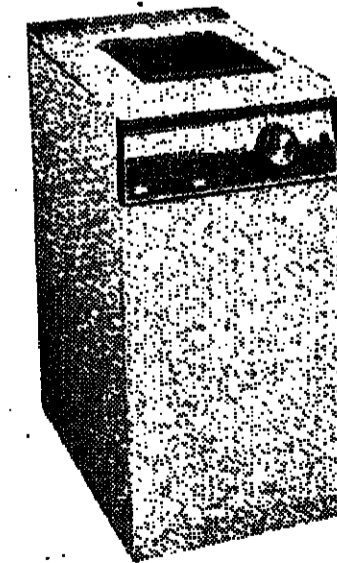
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THE FIRST HEROES



Israel is now honouring the memory of the valiant men who have given their lives in the Yom Kippur War, 1,854 in all. Here are two stories of soldiers who lived to tell of peril and bravery during the worst stage of the war — the early battles to stem the enemy tide. Both first appeared in "Bamahane," the IDF weekly.



(Above) "I fired a round and saw a turret ripped off an enemy tank." (Below) "The reinforcements were here!"



(Above) An observation plane cruises over an Israeli column on the Canal front. (Below) The enemy: Egyptian infantry in motion against tanks.

SEREN SHMULIK'S tank unit was actually the first to engage the Syrians at 1315 hours, Saturday, Yom Kippur. Shmulk's force had been alerted not long before and was on its way to reinforce a strongpoint facing the main axis on the northern front. The Syrians had already crossed the old cease-fire line.

"I ordered my men to let them come in close. Then, when they were within very short range, we opened up simultaneously. All our first shells found their mark. I fired a round and saw a turret ripped off an enemy tank." Within a short time, Shmulk's force had destroyed the leading 15 tanks of the Syrian armoured column.

"They blocked the way for the remainder — close spaced and stretching out for perhaps four kilometres behind them.

"But then there were another six Syrian T-type tanks, only 200 metres away.

"They were the smart ones. Realizing that things weren't going their way, they ducked behind, almost grazed a U.N. observation post, and came at us from the other side. We touched them off, one after the other, and left them blazing. I thought we'd stopped them for good this time. But no, there was a third column heading towards us from the south, some 500 metres away.

"I can't remember how often I screamed 'bullseye,' but I do remember realizing that we were running out of ammunition. I had only two rounds left when I saw our reinforcements coming up. It was getting dark by then — around a quarter to six — and we had been in battle for almost four solid hours.

"I wanted to show our reinforcements where the enemy was. So I looked around, and found an armoured troop-carrier. We hit it with our last round but one.

"I got an immediate response from the commander of the advancing unit. 'Lovely,' he said, 'I can see them now. Everything will be fine.' The reinforcements went into action and we could at long last afford to relax a bit."

Shmulk clambered down from his turret for a closer inspection of this "cemetery of Syrian armour," as he called it. A few seconds later, "a shell whistled close by, and exploded on the cupola of my tank. A shower of fragments rained all around me. Eight slivers got me in the throat. Before I could gather my wits, one of our tanks opened fire, destroying the Syrian tank that had fired the shell."

Shmulk had a special word of praise for his gunner, Sergeant Yitzhak from Kiryat Shmona.

"He's the best goddam gunner in the battalion. He emptied our ammunition store, but every shell found its mark. All told, I think my tank alone destroyed over 30 enemy targets."

Bushed together for the night, Shmulk's unit heard the ominous clank of the enemy's tanks all through the hours of darkness. They knew they were being surrounded and cut off from the rear and that they would have to fight their way out at daylight. They were refuelled, and took on new ammunition supplies.

"When dawn came, I was awestruck by the sight of so many enemy tanks — more than I had ever seen at one time before, dotting the plains all around us. We fired and hit and fired time and again. I remember beginning to experience real fear — hitting them, and the way they remained static, refusing to turn tail. It was then that I looked up and said: 'Where the hell is our damn Air Force!'"

As if in answer to Shmulk's imprecation, four Phantoms dived out of the skies, and added the finishing touch to what the tanks had begun.

EYAL'S STORY comes from the Canal. It also started on the first night of the war, while Egyptian fire was still concentrating on the Israeli outposts lining the east bank of the Canal. Eyal, a 20-year-old tank commander from Ramat Hasharon, was ordered forward with the force desperately trying to stem the Egyptian advance on the east side of the Canal in the Kantara area. His tank was hit, along with two others, and unable to move.

"It seemed that our tracks were gone. But the fire system functioned. So we continued fighting as we were, stationary.

"At daybreak, we realized that we were only 50 metres away from one of our strongpoints. One of the crew ran out to investigate and found the post still occupied. The commander of the outpost ordered us back to our tanks and told us to keep on shooting to help him defend the position. But when all three of our tanks were hit, we were forced to abandon them, and joined the garrison of the strongpoint.

"They were real fighters, those boys. Some of them ran out to our abandoned tanks to retrieve all the ammunition still left there, since



we were running short. It was then that we saw a fourth tank of ours, standing some distance away. Even as we looked we could see two tracked troop-carriers approaching it. At first we thought they were ours, come to evacuate us. But the tank crew didn't make the same mistake and properly identified them for what they really were — Egyptian troop-carriers, each with about 20 soldiers aboard. They finished them off with two quick shots.

"At 11 o'clock on Sunday night, we were ordered to abandon the stronghold and to move out towards the marshes, where we would be picked up. The enemy evidently sensed that we were without cover and opened random fire, spraying the entire area. It soon became clear to us — we were 42 strong — that we had not received clear instructions on the direction we were supposed to take.

"The entire southern side of Kantara was surrounded by enemy artillery batteries. We were ambushed and fire was opened on us. We retreated to Kantara. We hid in one of the abandoned houses. After consulting among ourselves, we decided to strike out in a northerly direction. We moved out again — and again we were ambushed, and fire was opened at a distance of only 30-40 metres.

"We took cover, and I was certain that this was the end. A dog, which had befriended us and stayed with us in the stronghold, was close to my heels. He was hit, and fell down across my legs and began writhing. We again retreated to Kantara. Suddenly, we heard a truck coming — it was full of Egyptian troops.

"Finally, we hid in the cemetery in Kantara and tried to think what to do. The commander of the stronghold, who was inhumanly calm and collected, found a path leading to the marshes. We followed the path, and despite the fact that we passed only a short distance from Egyptian tanks and artillery batteries, we remained undetected.

"By daybreak, we were in the middle of the marshes. We hid in the bushes during the day and as night fell, we heard tanks approaching. They were our tanks. But how could we identify ourselves before they opened fire on us? One of the boys, a *yeshiva bocher*, had an idea — he took out his *talit* and ran towards the tanks, waving it. The tanks did not open fire. Our men recognized the *talit*: it saved us from certain death."

The American-Jewish dilemma

THE AMBIVALENT AMERICAN JEW by Charles S. Liebman. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society. 215 pp. \$5.95.

Geoffrey Wigoder

THE "AMBIVALENCE" of the title is the result of the choice of directions facing the American Jew — Jewish survival or integration into American society. Professor Charles Liebman of Bar-Ilan University regards these alternatives as incompatible (unlike many American Jews who see them as complementary) and interprets the directions of Jewish life in the U.S. in the light of the survival vs. integration tension.

The nature of the content of Jewish life is basic to the future of the community. A large section already is Jewish by no more than ethnic identification — which should not be dismissed, but when seen in context it offers no long-term comfort. Efforts are made to discover or impart contemporary relevance to Jewish content (there is something sad in this being a deliberate exercise rather than emerging naturally) and Judaism is — or has been made — meaningful for many (although for some its attraction has been largely that it is "in"; when it is less "in," these Jews will be out on a limb). To reintegrate is legitimate after all, the Judaism of today is not that of 2,000 years or even 100 years ago. Were it only a theology, it could seek to be immutable, but as a way of life it must develop or be left behind.

PROF. LIEBMAN'S THESIS is that the behaviour of the American Jew is best understood as "an unconscious effort to restructure his environment and reorient his own self-definition and perception of reality so as to reduce the tensions between the values of survival and integration." Jews have responded not only to the American environment but also to their own tradition and have reshaped both the tradition and the environment.

He devotes much attention to the political and religious profile of American Jewry. Politically, he notes the Jews have sought to change the American political environment

so as to make it harmonious with their basic liberal values. He mentions several theories that have been propounded to account for the orientation of Jews to liberal ideology, including their religious values (about which he is wary, pointing out that Jewish conservatives also find support in religious tradition and that the Orthodox Jew has been shown to be less liberal than the non-Orthodox), an outcome of their inferior status, and a result of historical developments. He is critical of these theories and puts forward his own account of the development of Jewish liberalism, as follows:

THIS JEW after Emancipation always sensed his estrangement — from his environment, from his homeland, and, to a growing extent, from his God. Most Jews were not looking to escape from Judaism but they did seek a universalistic ethic which would enable them to retain at least a nominal identification as Jews. This led to contradictory demands on society. The Jew wanted — and wants — to be accepted into the traditions of society but without adapting to the society's dominant tradition. In the U.S., the Jew's political quest was for an ethic which could be posed against society's traditions, and to this extent he sought to Judaize society. For this he selected that part of the Jewish tradition which was compatible with his own special interests. He raised these to the level of ideology and has pressed them on society in universalistic terms. However, Liebman feels that the future of Jewish liberalism in the U.S. is bleak and is no more assured than the continued state of Jewish estrangement.

He also provides an important analysis of the nature of American Jewish religious life. For most U.S. Jews, he writes, Jewish identity is not cultural or national but essentially familial and social, expressed as a religion. The Jewish identity of the East European Jew as a member of a communal rather than a religious group was formed before he went to the U.S. This became attenuated in the U.S., where tensions arose between the East European pattern and the newly emerged American pattern. Jews therefore

called Judaism a religion for external and formal purposes and filled its form with ethnic or communal content (its major symbolic content today being Israel).

Prof. Liebman poses the question "Will Judaism survive in the United States?" Defining Judaism as "a set of practices, beliefs and attitudes," he addresses himself primarily to the survival of Judaism within religious frameworks (although less than half of U.S. Jewry is synagogue-affiliated). He deals briefly with Reform position, which he characterises (perhaps not entirely fairly) as nominal survival, and the Conservative position, linking the latter to the concept of a Jewish People (which he feels is nonsense as a criterion for the survival of Judaism but fits the reality of Jewish self-perception).

THIS MAIN ATTENTION is turned to Orthodoxy which he finds ill equipped for American Jewish life under present circumstances. Its interpretation of Jewish authenticity, he writes, makes irrelevant the most essential components of contemporary Jewish identity. Its basis of determination is legalistic and does not fit the demands of Jewish expression today. Rabbinical leaders can answer question beginning "Am I allowed...?" but not "Should I...?"

In traditional society, the latter question never arose. Modern society with its stress on the individual as an autonomous person and the separation of religion and state poses questions which Orthodox leaders are not equipped to answer. Their position, according to Prof. Liebman, will remain difficult as long as American Judaism is defined in communal-ethnic and not religious terms. Jewish life is not compartmentalised whereas rabbinical authority is. If Judaism becomes an American religion, then the Orthodox problem will be resolved. The Torah (a set of practices) and Jewish education. He finds all three threatened by contemporary currents in American life. The values of integration are sapping the essence and could lead to Judaism surviving only in a nominal form. Most U.S. Jews refuse to choose between integration and survival and he feels that Jewish survival requires a turning-against the integrationist response.



analytically satisfactory criteria exist within the community to judge Jewish survival. He adds that he himself would not call any community Jewish if it lacks the characteristics of a sense of peoplehood. Torah (a set of practices) and Jewish education. He finds all three threatened by contemporary currents in American life. The values of integration are sapping the essence and could lead to Judaism surviving only in a nominal form. Most U.S. Jews refuse to choose between integration and survival and he feels that Jewish survival requires a turning-against the integrationist response.

In short, the future can lie only with those Jews who opt for strong Jewish identity and identification. This may well mean that the majority will fall away, but it will not be numbers that determine the Jewish future but the quality of Jewishness. A consequence may be the beleaguering of the position of the Jew in American society but the Jew would have the inner strength to withstand the problems that would arise from this active affirmation of his Jewishness.

Intellectual dishonesty

WHOSE JERUSALEM? The Conflicts of Israel by Ronald Segal. London, Jonathan Cape. 284 pp.

Alan Dowty

WE NEED CRITICAL books about Israel. We ask only that the criticism be based on standards that are openly stated and reasonably attainable, and on evidence that reflects fairly, if not totally. In a word, we demand of our critics basic intellectual honesty.

By these standards, Amos Elon's "Founders and Sons," for all its severity, is, in my eyes, an honest book about Israel.

Ronald Segal has written a dishonest book about Israel. The assumptions behind his criticisms are partly hidden and totally unrealistic, positing a standard of behaviour that no nation in the world can satisfy. His cruel and pontifical judgements about Israeli life are often supported by single atypical illustrations or vignettes, and his use of Israeli sources in a pose of "objectivity" disguised selective misuse of such sources.

Segal's world view, which must be put together from scattered comments, is that liberal capitalism will be replaced by socialism or the Chinese model. Nationalism, too, is

doomed, to be replaced by a common identity. Ethnicity is passé (though perhaps the Chinese are not a model in this case). Thus, Israel as a Jewish state is a vulgarity, a step backwards. Furthermore, the "nature of its own society" explains Israel's "reactionary role in the world"; Israel is "itself a manifestation of advanced industrial capitalism."

THIS KIND OF paralyzed thinking, as always, produces ludicrous results when applied to cases. Within a space of 10 pages (250-260) we are accused of both social individualism and a drift to authoritarianism. Inequality in Israel is admitted, less than in almost any other country, but Segal is unusually exercised by it (because it is "capitalist inequality"). We are advised to "transcend" our narrow nationalism — in a world of resurgent ethnicity. But even Segal's ideological blindness is overshadowed by his simple stupidity — to judge from his often scurrilous, Segal clipped the Jerusalem Post for the months of April-June 1971 and March-April, 1972; by my count, these sources account for 24 of his 83 Israeli newspaper citations; and the others are all from the Hebrew press about the same period. In general, Segal was used one or two types of sources, for

one period of time, and on this basis presumed to speak of long-range trends.

The gap between argument and evidence is often ludicrous. How does Segal prove the alleged suppression of dissent in Israel? By citing Israeli laws on homosexuality. (He did not take the trouble to check that there have been no prosecutions under the law unless minors were involved.) How does he show the government distracting the public from "real" issues? By recounting the brouhaha over the drilling of holes in the Western Wall (Remember? It happened during one of Segal's months of Post reading.) Even the argument that inequality is increasing, for which evidence does exist, is not borne out by the evidence that Segal himself offers to prove the point.

It is true that we have serious problems: poverty, inequality, tax loopholes, ecological disasters, urban decay, arrogant leaders, self-serving bureaucrats, crime, corruption, and slogan-painting on walls. And Tel Aviv is an ugly city. But one wonders about a supposedly serious outside critic who picks out only the worst, and even offers a sales catalogue of shippings on petty crime (pp. 249-250) as meaningful social analysis. I picture Segal in his hotel room, happily clipping all the dirt in the day's issue of The Jerusalem Post, and I can't help wondering.

Dr. Dowty is Senior Lecturer in International Relations at the Hebrew University.

Something for everyone

SCRIPTA HIEROSOLYMITANA — Vol. XXV: Further Studies in English Language and Literature. Edited by A. A. Mendilow. Jerusalem, Magnes Press. IL22.

K. Apt

AS PROFESSOR Mendilow states in his brief preface, this compendium of scholarship by members of the Hebrew University's English Department offers something to nearly everyone. The articles treat subjects in literature and linguistics ranging from Shakespeare to George and T.S. Eliot, from mining a tiny passage in "Paradise Lost" to speculating on a "radical" position in literary criticism, from relative pronouns to Chomsky's theory. Clearly, no one reviewer is equipped to write a detailed evaluation of every item in the collection. On the other hand, it is equally clear that there is much value here for teachers of young students as well as graduate professors.

A reviewer can quibble, of course. He can question the absence of Chaucer or Hardy, if they happen to be favorites of his. Or he can show off, citing Zephora. For what her article on Bayle's influence on Melville ("Melville's Frauds of Pollyanna") goes beyond the earlier work of Millicent Bell and Lawrence Thompson. Or he can react violently to the stodgy prose of much of the writing here, glorified by the FMLA of the era prior to the recent rebellion of the Young Professors. But then he would be touched by the delicious personal touches of Shalom J. Kahn in an article on the domesticity of Adam and Eve; or of Dorothea Krook who, in a piece on T.S. Eliot's notion of the creative process, tells how she came to write an article on "Antony and Cleopatra." And both of these firm scholarship and valuable illumination.

BUT THERE IS ONE CRITICISM that is not a quibble, I think. One finds here a long, somewhat confusing, but still useful essay on Billson's "Invisible Man," a novel about the Black experience in America. It is lamentable that no one in the English Department of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem was inspired to write an essay about a book reflecting the Jewish experience in America. Is there no one there who sees Henry Roth's "Call It Sleep" or Ludwig Lewisohn's "Island Within" to be favorites of his? Or he can show off, citing Zephora. For what her article on Bayle's influence on Melville ("Melville's Frauds of Pollyanna") goes beyond the earlier work

Knights of the air

FIGHTER TACTICS AND AIR STRATEGY 1914-1970 by Edward H. Sims. London, Cassell. £3.40. 226 pp. Illustrated.

Meir Ronnen

AN AURA of romance surrounds the fighter-pilot. Ever since 1915 he remains, ostensibly at least, the last vestige of the knight in warfare, the individual fighting alone. This has never been quite true of course, even if the knight is alone in the cockpit. Today, though his training is more demanding than ever, he is part of a unit and the last link in a long chain of technological operations and achievements. From radar to automatic triggers. Nevertheless, he remains the Perfect Spectator without whose courage and skill all the technology is to no avail.

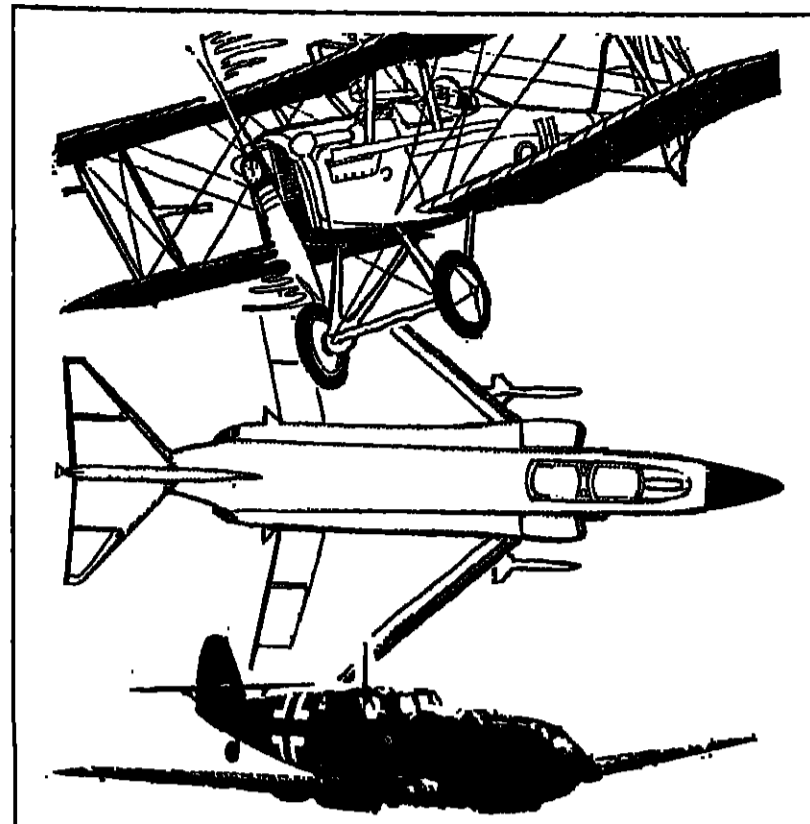
Writing about flying however, is not best done by pilots. St. X notwithstanding, but by gifted writers. Edward H. Sims is not a gifted writer, though he is now the publisher of Editor's Copy Syndicate. A World War II fighter pilot, who flew combat missions over Europe, he became a U.S. Consul in post-war Germany and has interviewed many famous Luftwaffe fighter pilots, quoting them in this and a previous book ("The Fighter Pilots"). His Germans are all really remarkably fine chaps, evidently, who simply did their duty, and who all agree that war is futile. The top German ace, who each destroyed several hundred allied aircraft, would not normally hurt a fly. They were always "correct."

Why, by the way, did Hitler's

Luftwaffe ace pile up scores that were double and triple those of the best Allied flyers? The reason seems to be that they flew continuously for five years on three different fronts, while their Allied counterparts flew far less and for shorter tours of duty. Matched month for month, some Allied pilots did as well. The top German ace, who all had numerous escapes from shooting down and crashes, were as cautious as they were brave, choosing their victims carefully, pouncing on them at the right moment and avoiding dog-fights in which anything could happen.

IN DISCUSSING FIGHTER tactics from 1914 to the Vietnam War, the author turns to many famous books and familiar accounts, but also interviews survivors of both sides of the First World War, and, of course, many pilots from the Second. There is nothing greatly illuminating in these interviews though the first-person accounts of many actions is that "hit-and-run" paid more dividends than inside turning and acrobatics. Superior radar information, height, speed and above all, close-range, accurate gunnery are what have always counted.

The Israeli reader will naturally find a parallel of what happened in Vietnam, where, according to Sims, the Mig often outflank and outgauge American planes. Sims says the Mig was superior in dog-fights because it was designed as a fighter, while all the U.S. supersonic planes were dual-purpose fighter-bombers. These planes could, however, plug in their afterburners



nam against both ground targets and Mig 21s. The remarkable success of the Phantom, in Israeli hands, against Arab and even Russian-flown Mig 21s, was not exactly a parallel of what happened in Vietnam, where, according to Sims, the Mig often outflank and outgauge American planes. Sims says the Mig was superior in dog-fights because it was designed as a fighter, while all the U.S. supersonic planes were dual-purpose fighter-bombers. These planes could, however, plug in their afterburners

bombs) deep into enemy territory. But it was a plane beyond Sims' own experience and time; the bulk of his often pedestrian, but evidently very accurate, book is devoted to World War II.

THE FIGHTER PILOTS of the First World War are still the subject of new novels; one of the current best sellers in this genre in the U.S. is Derek Robinson's "Goshawk Squadron" (Pocket Books, \$1.50), a deliberately unromantic account of the training and blooding of an SE5 squadron in 1918, led by an evidently sadistic Royal Flying Corps major, who literally drives his men to drink, but who turns out to have a heart of gold and was after all only trying to prepare his boys realistically for war. The SE5 was one of the great British fighters of 1917, but by the following year it was outclassed by the new Fokker. It mounted only a single Lewis gun on the top wing, firing over the propeller (after 30 years, I can still remember my own miserable experience with the dratted Lewis as a cadet; it jammed every 10 rounds or so). The hero-villain, Major Woolley, trains his men, not rather boys, to rely on surprise, to close within 20 yards, to hit the pilot and then to get out of the way, in the hit-and-run, unromantic tradition of the really efficient killers.

There are plenty of cruel crack-ups and something of the unpleasant taste of real war. The most realistic scene is one of a glorious binge in a French restaurant. There is, of course, a little obligatory sex. The language is sometimes curiously modern and un-English and, as a novel, the tale has no real form; Woolley's death is almost an anticlimax. Mr. Robinson seems to have put this one together from all the famous flying stories.

This review was written before the Tom Kipper War!

Princes of the exile

A JEWISH PRINCEDOM IN FEUDAL FRANCE 788-900 by Arthur J. Zuckerman. Foreword by Saul W. Baron. Columbia University Press. xvi + 490 pp.

I.M. Lask

HERE IS A very serious and scholarly historical study which may well prove to be epoch-making. As Professor Baron rightly says in his foreword, it is an act of daring. Yet it dovetails perfectly into what is gradually becoming clear about the position of the Jews in and amid the Muslim and Christian worlds between the middle of the eighth and end of the ninth centuries. As the late Cecil Roth wrote about a decade ago, when Prof. Zuckerman published his initial studies, his work, if confirmed, must lead to a complete reassessment of West European Jewish history 11-12 centuries ago; and certainly Prof. Zuckerman justifies this thesis.

Prof. Zuckerman has taken various disregarded Hebrew sources and other obscure and frequently ignored and falsified sources in Latin ecclesiastical literature and the early French *Chroniques de Geste*. He has studied, checked and analyzed them in a manner that only scholars of his own calibre in the various disciplines concerned will fully appreciate. The conclusions he reaches are more or less as follows:

After the Moslem advance was stemmed in Southern France early in the eighth century, the rulers of that country invited a member of the family of the Jewish "Princes of the Exile" (Reah Galuta) in Baghdad to come and rule over the Province of Septimania. This came to Narbonne and secured the narrow maritime plain along the Pyrenees which provides relatively easy passage between

France and Spain. Hebrew sources record the arrival in Narbonne of Natronal, who is reported to have returned home in due course. However, a certain Maschr, whom Prof. Zuckerman identifies with the ruler of the territory. (The ruler referred to in general accounts, was one Almeric, Zimmerman, or, in due course, Aymeri — all of them probable equivalents of Maschr. Incidentally there is a cryptic reference to Maschr in Bereshith Rabba, and another elsewhere to 788 C.M. as a year of Redemption).

APART FROM STRATEGIC considerations, the early members of the Carolingian dynasty were very anxious to achieve legitimacy in the eyes of the contemporary world, for they had virtually eliminated the last of the preceding French dynasty in order to obtain the favour of the invading Moslems. Now the Carolingian family in the eyes of the contemporary world was that of the "Princes of the Exile" in Baghdad, who were universally accepted as descendants of King David. The Davidic ruler of Septimania married a kinswoman of Charlemagne, possibly his sister, and became a leading member of the group of Paladins who created what was in due course to become the Holy Roman Empire.

His son William Naso (either the more politically involved part of Maschr's descendants gave up the struggle and became Christians. Others, however, remained within the Jewish community, of which they were the leaders both then and for many generations to come. In Narbonne occupied a special place in Jewish life and history until the end of the Middle Ages, and there are repeated references, mocking and otherwise, to a King of the Jews in Narbonne.

in a decisive battle because it was the Sabbath, on which day Jews fought only if attacked. (At the end of the 13th century, a Jewish army raised by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire was not expected to do battle on the Sabbath. Clearly, much has been omitted from standard Jewish histories.)

After the Jewish rulers and their followers had restored the whole of Southern France, the Catholic Church launched a systematic campaign against them, which lasted the better part of the ninth century. It was contended that all the lands held by Jews had originally belonged to the Church; and in due course documents were produced to confirm this claim. The descendants of Maschr or Aymeri were transformed by the ecclesiastical records into Christian saints, who generously endowed churches, abbeys, cathedrals and monasteries with their own lands and the lands of their vassals.

SCHOLARS HAVE KNOWN for the past century and far longer that almost all ecclesiastical documents claiming to go back to this period are forgeries. But Prof. Zuckerman is the first person to explain why these forgeries were necessary. Interestingly enough, the Jewish inhabitants of Narbonne were systematically referred to in French historical sources, written by clerics many generations later, as "Goths," which was the term used by parallel sources in the Eastern part of the Carolingian Empire for the Jewish Khazars in and around the Crimea.

Towards the end of the century, the more politically involved part of Maschr's descendants gave up the struggle and became Christians. Others, however, remained within the Jewish community, of which they were the leaders both then and for many generations to come. In Narbonne occupied a special place in Jewish life and history until the end of the Middle Ages, and there are repeated references, mocking and otherwise, to a King of the Jews in Narbonne.

Clearly Prof. Zuckerman had to make this a highly specialist work, for he has been breaking new ground. But it is to be hoped that in due course he or some other competent authority will see his way to preparing a more general account of the Jews of Early Islam, post-Dark Ages Europe and the Mediterranean countries. It should cover the converted Khazars; Abu Ahraron who bought Jewish Mysticism to Europe; the Jews of independent (i.e., non-poll-tax paying) territories; and above all the Radankes of this period, Jewish merchants who seem to have been based on the River Rhone and who traded from there to China and India and back again.

Do you dig Dylan?



WRITINGS AND DRAWINGS by Bob Dylan. London, Jonathan Cape. 315 pp. £2.50.

Matthew Nesvisky

Bob Dylan's done hit print/prolly gonna make a mint/nightly lyric book this/every single lyric plus/album notes he wrote/for Essex so he sees/other poems by chance/ given in their variants/and some done fast for fun/for which no itch/tune half/feeling/let you head to go and run with a tune/lot's pictures to boot/decorations kinda why, Dylan's more than willing/



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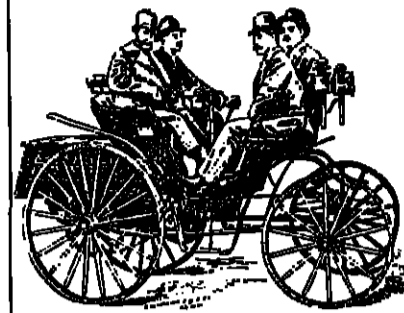
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IT OCCURS TO ME

Hadassah Bat Haim

War drive



WAR OR NO WAR the country's transport is insufficient for the number of people who want to get from one place to another, and that seems to be practically everybody. The office for volunteers snatches at every offer of rides for soldiers. Our small car is a poor replacement for a bus, so we have no fear of arousing the opposition of Eggged, but we are assured that even three soldiers relieved from standing on the roads, wasting their precious home leave or risking a late arrival at their units, are worth making an effort for and this will be a contribution much appreciated.

Grateful for any means of quietening our conscience, we shuttle backwards and forwards between here and the north of the country, pausing only to note with amazement the large number of empty cars roaring past and ignoring the outstretched hands of their defenders.

If I had any illusions about getting first-hand impressions of any engagements from the actual combatants, they are soon shattered. Most of the soldiers settle back in their seats and drop off to sleep immediately. To those who stay awake I venture an occasional inquiry about how things are going. Naturally, I do not expect explicit details about

positions or negotiations. The boys are very security-minded and hesitate to mention even facts that have been broadcast in the news, though a little logical thought and a good look at me should reassure the most cautious of commentators.

The longest analysis I get of the situation is that the food is abundant but rendered inedible by army cooking. This complaint echoes familiarly through my memory, with sharp recollections of watery boiled potatoes, stewed tea and cold, greasy, fried eggs. I can readily believe that the catering has not improved in these last 30 years.

QUITE A NUMBER of the lads give me respectful advice about how to get the biggest mileage from the car, what to do if the engine overheats and why it is essential to carry a spare fan-belt. Clearly, they would very much rather take over the wheel themselves. Politely, they refrain from remarking that other cars speed past, leaving us chuffing patiently in the rear. It is the fortune of war that they were picked up by a grandma with conservative driving habits.

Looked at formally there is a lot lacking in their appearance. Very few conform to the spick and span image of more conventional armies. If their uniforms are complete, their feet may be shod in slippers or sandals. If they are wearing their boots their shirts are hanging loose, and the trousers of all of them seem to have been designed for someone else. Caps are apparently not worn any more; and though they have all been provided with regulation rucksacks, these are rarely seen. They carry suitcases, airline bags, plastic carriers, shopping baskets and briefcases, bulging with batteries, home-made cakes, exam papers and clean socks. It is comforting to know, contrary to what my sergeant used to tell us, that a sloppy soldier can be a very efficient one indeed.

Hopefully, traffic will become normal soon. Extra vehicles to battle areas will no longer be needed and I can return to my regular route, to the supermarket and back home.

TORA AND FLORA/L. I. Rabinowitz

The tamarisk tree

Portion of the Week, Gen. 18, 1-22, 24

FEW OF THESE articles have produced a more extensive correspondence than that on the eshel which Abraham planted in BeerSheva (21,22). The three best known interpretations are that which renders the word "a grove," that which homiletically sees in it the initials of the Hebrew words for "food, drink and escort," in reference to Abraham's superb hospitality, and that which sees in it the name of a tree, the tamarisk.

Mr. Ephraim Lawry, retired gardener and botanist who lived in BeerSheva, produced cogent evidence, on purely botanical grounds, to support the last view, and it received striking support from a most unexpected source, Dr. Ernest Markowitz of Ramat Chen. I quote his letter to me:

"As a chemical engineer, with special interest in mining activities, I have been wondering how it was possible for the Jews of the time of King Solomon to manufacture metallic copper from the copper ore in Timna. Now, your column has

brought to my memory some interesting details which tend to fortify the opinion of your other reader, Mr. E. Lawry, who so strongly maintains that the eshel is the tamarisk.

I visit Timna from time to time as a consulting engineer for their copper extraction, which work was based mainly on the findings of Dr. Nelson Glueck, who was the first to investigate the engineering activities of the Jewish kings, starting from Solomon.

"I saw the remainders of old furnaces, arranged with the utmost skill...so that the draught would be as strong as possible, and give the maximum heat for smelting the ores.

"When I asked whence they took the necessary carbon, or wood to make the carbon, I was told that many remains of old tamarisks (which they call eshel) were found in the vicinity, and it is obvious that they were used as carboniferous material. The tamarisk, as you certainly know, is one of the few trees which are relatively insensitive to some salt in the soil, and for this reason they thrive well in this semi-desert area."

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS

Meir Ronnen

THIS WEEK'S suggestion for young mothers whose husbands are in the army (or on leave): take the children to the Israel Museum and let them loose in the new Youth Wing show "Land of Dolls."

What was formerly the street of Jewish craft shops in the "Mallah" of the exhibition of Jewish life in Morocco has now cleverly been turned into a wonderland of doll houses, populated by delightful dolls from Europe, England and America, as well as some from the Far East.

Some of the "mamma" dolls on show are superb, a sudden reminder of the lack of craftsmanship and character in most of today's dolls. Some of them, covered with paste or wax, are the like of which I have not seen since the distant days of my childhood. The French and German dolls are particularly well dressed, the former often displaying magnificent underwear.

Most of the dolls, a few of which are nearly 100 years old, are seen against backgrounds of fully furnished doll bedrooms, living rooms and kitchens. Others, notably the Japanese and Hopi Indian dolls, peer out of windows that can be opened by young passers by. For this is a participation show too. There are several little rooms where visitors can enter and play with rag dolls, doll furniture and tea sets, or furnish a tall "apartment block" with building blocks. Then there are doll swings and roundabouts, and, outside in the courtyard, painted packing-case houses



Basket doll from Japan.

that can be climbed on and where one can operate a toy windmill.

The show is such a great success with the tots that I venture to suggest that the Museum should engage a kindergarten teacher to keep an eye on the kids while their parents enjoy the other exhibitions as well. On show at the museum, until the end of the year at least, is the fine International Triennale of Photography and Henry Moore's superb "Elephant Skull" etchings, as well as part of the permanent collection. The doll show will also be retained for several months.



Dolls from Germany and France made between the turn of the century and the early twenties, now on show in doll house settings at the Israel Museum's "Land of Dolls" exhibition, in which young visitors can participate as well as look.

GALLERY GUIDE

TEL AVIV
By Gil Goldfine

THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM — NEW BUILDING (27 King Saul Blvd.)

Permanent exhibition of Impressionist, Post Impressionist and Israeli painting and sculpture, the largest and most comprehensive collection of the century. YACOV AGAM — Rhythmic art of the highest order by world famous Israeli (extended). 78 POSTERS — from the U.S. Cultural Centre, chronicle movements and styles from the late 50s to the present. Reproduced are works by Bechthold, Hasegawa, John, Pollock, Stella, Warhol, Motherwell, Dine, Vasarely, Hofmann, Frankenthaler and other notable. Daily 10 p.m.—4 p.m.

ISRAELI GRAPHICS TODAY — Large survey exhibit comprising 71 artists within the framework of the 25th Anniversary year. (Hertza Exhibition Pavilion, Tel Aviv). Tel. 257198. Daily 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

HOMAGE — A mixed bag of paintings & drawings each dedicated to someone or something. The best are several witty works by Kochovet Wolfeld. Also on show are some miniatures by Jerusalem artists. But few of them really qualify for this category. (Jerusalem Artists' House). Extended.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL TRIENNALE — of "Concerned" and historical photography and how visiting and local photographers see Jerusalem. The war journalism is superb, moving reporting. (Israel Museum).

STELLA SAPER — Hand spinning and weaving and wall hangings, paintings and prints by recent immigrant from Australia (6 Bar Kochba, French Hill) 10 a.m.—8 p.m. Till Nov. 15.

DEBEL INTERDISCIPLINARY SHOW — Prints, Paintings, Alcoholic, Agam, Alim, Aino, Corradini, Eshet, Hoffmann, Motta, Neufeld, Soltanik, Sulzberger, Koran, Kuka, Coramios, Tira, Pollock, Nina Zanger, Rich collection of Israeli "Native" (Debel Gallery, Ein Karem). Sat.—Thurs., 10-11 p.m. Tel. 67785.

SUMMER SHOW — Mostly highly skilled graphics from all the best exhibitors this gallery has mounted. Pride of Place goes to recent exhibition of Sonya Delamary, today still in Paris. (Mora Gallery, 9 Ben Zvi St.).

CHILDREN'S PAINTING — by 500 young New Yorkers (100Y, 12A King Stefan).

MICHAEL DRUES — uses words, sounds and photographs to make his point in a show called "Punchments." (Gordon Gallery, 29 Gordon St.).

PETER KLITCH — of the Vienna school of Fantastic Realists shows recent etchings. Also at the gallery are paintings and sculptures by Lim regnars. (Lim Gallery, 170 Ben Yehuda St.).

CHAGIT SHANAL — She uses loose washes and sensitive lines to portray seasons females. The paintings are more like wash drawings, sketchy rather than in depth canvas studies. (New Gallery, 25 Rehovot St.). Tel. 22418.

GROUP SHOW — including Stelmachy, Hofstetter and Paldi. (Dugit Gallery, 45 Frishman St.).

GALLERY REGULARS — Limited showing of local painters including Fima and Bergman. (Ginat Gallery, 51 Frug St.).

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS — together with some local Surrealists form the bulk of the showings. (Gordon Gallery, 27 Ben Yehuda St., Tel. 226697).

STEIN GALLERY — Autumn showing of Jewish painters of the Ecole de Paris (Stein Gallery, 31 Gordon St.).

COLLECTION — from the gallery of the artist, Zarijsky and Knop. (Levitic House Gallery, 30 Dev 100 St.).

GROUP SHOW — of gallery artists. (Gallery Israel, 21 Israel St.), Tel. 231070.

MODERN ART GALLERY — shows a good range of Israeli and Ecole de Paris painters. (Modern Art Gallery, 4 Masal Dagan, Old Jaffa).

FANIA WERBIN — Paintings (Yad Labanun, Poth Tikva).

NAOMI SULTANIK — Oil paintings and works on paper by talented Jerusalemite. (Gordon Gallery, 130 Dizengoff St.). Tel. 228892.

POP MASTERS — The American fathers of the movement represented by etchings, serigraphs and lithographs. (Daban Richter, Old Jaffa).

GALLERIA 7 — New gallery in North Tel Aviv features Israeli and international artists. (Galleria 7, 14 Rikar Hamechana).

RICHENFELD GALLERY — Permanent exhibition of paintings and sculptures by Israeli and Ecole de Paris artists including Ashkenazi, Agam, Argy, Hylak, Stelmachy, Mikhulam and others. (Old Jaffa and the Hotel Plaza, Tel. Aviv). Tel. 22294.

BOOE GALLERY — Summer show of Israeli Artists, Ancient Pottery & Coins. (Booe, 1 Shmatat Bet Haganon, 51). Open daily 9.30 a.m.—1.30 p.m., 4.30—6.30 p.m. except Thurs. afternoons. Tel. 618924.

GALLERY COLLECTION — (Falmac Gallery, 27 Gordon St.).

KLATONKIN GROUP SHOW — Including gallery regulars Esh, Mottola, Gutman, Besen, Kibine, Fruchth and others. (Hadassah "K" Gallery, 23 Frug St.). Tel. 224927.

REGGIE WESTON — Permanent exhibition of last paintings not previously exhibited. (Weston Gallery, 269 Hayarkon). 10-11 5-5 p.m.

BEISS-COHEN GALLERY — based in New York City, is one of the largest holders of original graphics by Picasso, Matisse and other 20th century masters. Viewing is by appointment only (767700). (Reiss-Cohen Gallery, Baykon).

MOEDCAI MITTLEPUNKT — showing of Jewish artists' Gallery, 2 Kikar Kadimim, Old Jaffa. Till Nov. 11. Tel. 21822.

ASHRON APPEL — Extensive exhibit of academic paintings by one immigrant artist. (Mann Auditorium of the more accomplished Russian Foyers). Till end Nov.

PRINTS — From the gallery collection. (Mabat Gallery, 31 Gordon St.).

GROUP SHOW — Nahum Gilboa, David Gilboa, Ghidli, Arzyov, Ben Rav, Osef, Zvi Shor, Sagre, Edwin Holzman, Ozanski, Tamarkin, Luelin Yardi, Andre Bass, Anisela Kaplan, Jossi Stern, Yohanan Simon, Raphael Chavira, Samuel Rosen and others. (Gudena Gallery, 125 Ben Yehuda) Tel. No. 226217.

HAIFA & THE NORTH
By Ephraim Harris

JEWISH FESTIVALS IN SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES — ritual articles etc. and photographs and models of old synagogues. (Ethnological Museum). Till December.

SELF PORTRAIT IN ISRAELI ART — 70 painters and sculptors, past and present, in 25th anniversary show. World meeting. (Museum of Modern Art). Till Nov. 24.

HAZOREA
CALENDARS FROM MANY LANDS EAST AND WEST — enlarged version of that exhibited at Ein Haredio with the same historical approach. (Wilfrid Israel House). Till Nov. 17.

TIBERIAS
I. LICHTENSTEIN, R. MILKON, D. BEAUCLERC — The first showing religious types and landscapes, the second, an Australian, compositions, landscapes and abstracts, the third his retrospective in various styles. (Signonot Gallery).

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(MEUHAD)

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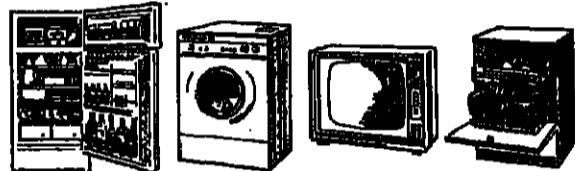


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THEATRE

Mendel Kohansky

The play's the thing

THE MUSES have not been silent while the missiles have been whizzing, but their voices remain muted. Since the beginning of the war, the theatres have been struggling manfully against overwhelming odds to maintain a minimum of activity. Like most industries, the theatre has to contend with the shortage of personnel caused by the draft; it also has to face a diminished interest on the part of the public aggravated by curtailed city transport, and the shortage of inter-urban transport to carry casts and sets from Tel Aviv to other places where performances are scheduled.

Unlike most industries, the theatre also has to cope with difficulties arising from the present mood of the people; when the war broke out, Habimah had already begun rehearsing a play dealing with the Holocaust in Europe; another theatre was preparing a satire on the Government and the military establishment. Both had to be shelved until the time is more appropriate.

Before Yom Kippur, Habimah had four productions running more or less successfully: "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Eternal Husband," and "Hosanna and Lema." And about to be premiered — in fact the dress rehearsal was scheduled for Saturday night, October 6 — was a musical comedy entitled "They say Peace, Peace, and There is no Peace." The show opened soon after for a running-in period and is, at the moment, the only play Habimah is performing, being shown practically every day to audiences consisting mainly of soldiers, in Tel Aviv and all over the country.

IN HAIFA, the management surprised plans to produce "Saved," the controversial play which was banned by the censor several years ago and later cleared in a court action. The management thought that a play about death in its crib just for the fun of it was not suitable at the moment. Instead, work has started on Goshu's perennial "Revizor" ("The Government Inspector"). The play is King Solomon, an aged King Solomon who still retains his wisdom but has lost his potency. The situation is fraught with political danger, for he married daughters of neighbouring kings for the sake of peaceful relations, thus practising the ancient principle of making love instead of war. His ability to maintain the principle diminished by age makes serious trouble. With his vaunted wisdom, however, he solves the problem, as problems are always solved in musicals, and peace descends on the land.

So much for the Bible. Another show now being rehearsed by Habimah takes its cue from Shakespeare. Ephraim Kishon has written and is directing a sequel to "Romeo and Juliet," having changed the ending of the original for the purpose. Thus the star-crossed lovers remain alive and marry — only to regret it later. The rehearsals that had to be stopped when war broke out were resumed at the beginning of this week.

In the conviction that the times call for laughter to release tensions, Habimah is going ahead with another comedy, "How the Other Half Loves," one of London's last season hits. Among the victims of the war, in addition to Maudie Spierber's Holocaust play "A Day in the Ocean" is Buchner's "Danton's Death," a 19th-century classic never before staged in Israel.

Rehearsals are a complicated matter these days, with members of the cast constantly changing as they are called up or released, and a number of performers in all three repertory theatres organized into travelling entertainment troupes serving the army. Some rehearsals are held with more understudies than scheduled actors and there are already understudies of understudies. Leonard Schach, whom the war caught rehearsing Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist" at the Cameri, told me that he doesn't know from one morning to another whom he will find in the rehearsal room and whether he won't have to start right from the beginning again with a completely new set of actors.

"The Alchemist" is also a comedy. Like the author's better-known "Volpone," it is a social satire exposing human frailties, gullibility and greed. The alchemist of the title is a swindler who manages to fool all London into believing that he has discovered the philosopher's stone, which is capable of turning base metals into gold.

If all goes well, the opening night should take place in about two weeks. Otherwise, the Cameri is showing "As You Like It" in addition to "Jacob and Leidenthal," which looks like becoming one of the most durable plays of recent years, is still being shown at Zevta, while its author, Hanech Levin, is to begin to rehearse his new play, "Shoshi."

The run of another durable play, Nisim Aloni's "The Scapgoat," came to an abrupt end with the death of Itzko Rahami, who played one of the leading parts. He was only 44 when he succumbed to a heart attack. He was a very good actor, full of surprises, each new part displaying a new facet of his talent. The role of Zed, a mysterious character appearing in a variety of disguises, was probably the best he ever played, allowing him to employ his gift for comedy, rapid-fire speech accompanying the dazzling speed with which he moved around the stage.

TELEVISION/Philip Gillon

Ron Ben-Yishai's best

OF THE MANY fine programmes brought to us during the war by Television House, Ron Ben-Yishai's report on the paratroopers in action on the west bank of the Canal was undoubtedly the finest. He attained a remarkable sense of immediacy of danger, of personal identification with the heavily-laden men running unhesitatingly onwards from position to position through dense fields of fire. And every soldier we saw was an individual. It was rather reminiscent of "Combat," except, of course, that this was for real, while "Combat" is stage-managed and we know all the time that it is make-believe. Here, we felt with each soldier, as the man said in "Catch 22," that somebody was firing at him, was trying to kill him.

All the other war shots, I realized as I saw this, had been of tanks, ships or artillery firing at remote targets, and being attacked by strange, science-fiction missiles. If there is no more fighting in the next few weeks, as we all pray, Ben-Yishai's programme may well become a museum piece — the last of the heroic wars fought by infantrymen and tankmen. The next war — if another one is fought — will apparently be a pushbutton affair. The prospect is as unimaginable as it is unappealing.

In all, Ben-Yishai's reportage was great television, a proof of how wonderful the medium can be in comparison with all other media. Let us hope that soon, Israel Television will be producing shows as good about peace, which we are told, has its victories no less worthy of renown than war.

Ron Ben-Yishai was followed on the Weekend Magazine by Richard Lindley's BBC report from the east bank of the Canal, in the vicinity of Kantara. It seemed to me that the Israeli piece stood up well by contrast from all points of view.

The Egyptian brigadier whom Lindley interviewed was very much a professional soldier, proud of his accomplishment in destroying the Bar-Lev Line. He was rather impressive in his limited way. "As a military man I want revenge," he said. "I must fight for my honour. My President looks from the larger scope of diplomatic and other aspects. Of course the soldiers are angry that they had to stop fighting."

It sounded good, but I wonder how hard it is to believe that anybody is really furious when the firing stops.

IN A VERY good interview we saw and heard Major Dan Avidan of Elin Hashofet, the returned P.O.W. who spent four years in Egypt. For me this was one of the most remarkable interviews I have ever heard; I was astonished to be told by some people that they thought it went on too long. I myself could have gone on listening to Avidan forever — seldom have I seen so much humanity emanating from a man.

It was inspiring to hear how the P.O.W.s moulded creative lives out of captivity, developed hobbies and interests, tried to improve the living conditions, help each other in every way possible, became a close-knit community.

His first description was of how an Egyptian general took him sight-seeing and shopping in Cairo just before his release — the general footing the bills out of his own pocket — and even left him alone in the cafe for a while. Dan described the way in which Egyptians, civilians and soldiers alike, seemed to him,



Heath: "Like a Welshing bookie in a P. G. Wodehouse story."

as he sat there, to be very much just human beings. A complaint was made to me that the interview was heavily "doctored," so as to leave out almost any mention of the "shadows" to which Avidan alluded, and to keep in only the "light." Therefore, it has been argued, the Egyptians could use this programme as propaganda to show how well they treat P.O.W.s and that for this reason it was ill-timed. But, even if they do use it as propaganda, it may also influence them to behave well. In any event, Dan's main message is that wars are horrifying,

and evil, and it is hard to imagine anybody objecting to the Arabs getting this impression, in the martial, Egyptian brigadier's message that honour drives him on to want to kill. The problem of peace-loving countries has always been how to convert the other fellow to common sense.

EVERYBODY IS no doubt developing a pet hate in the course of the war: mine is Britain's Prime Minister, Edward Heath. Every time I see his potato-fault cheeks and hear his fruity voice I feel like throwing tomatoes at

home economy," said one of them (and I did not manage to keep straight which was Bloch and which Kessler). "When I got back to work, I found that the workers' committee had decided to deduct a month's salary from my pay. But it shouldn't be done this way — perhaps I might have wanted to give even more?"

In the interests of even-handedness, however, and since both panelists happened to agree to be against someone from the Voluntary War Loan office would be invited to present the positive side of the idea.

Next came Jerusalem hotel man, Haim Schiff, to describe the critical state of the nation's hotels and tourism industry. "There is much that could be done, but is not," said Mr. Schiff; though short of convincing reluctant tourists that now is a particularly pleasant time to visit Israel, he offered no suggestions. Many hotels are on the verge of closure, he said, and the problem of employees is serious. One suggestion was to send them on holiday-without-pay; he was against this because it is so unfair.

Finally, the general state of the economy in the emergency — and after — was discussed. The public's "maturity" was praised (a rather generalised compliment, I thought) and questions were raised about the future of subsidies — specifically for example for public transport. "Of course, we want to encourage public transport," said either Mr. Bloch or Mr. Kessler, "but the man with a car turned out to be in a comfortable position, while those who depend on buses found them running on a very limited schedule." Quite so.

the television screen. Why, his very name is like that of a Welshing bookie in a P.G. Wodehouse story — "honest Ted Heath." If the punters' dreams came true, any bookie called Ted Heath would be off with the stakes like a chamois leaping across the crags of the Alps. And that face — would you buy a secondhand car from him?

After all that he has done to us, he has the unmitigated gall to suggest that Britain should act the role of honest broker, or participate in a peace-keeping force. I'd rather have a Pole.

Somebody should tell him and Sir Alec that England has become a third-rate power. Why, they can't even get into the finals of the World Cup! When Harold Wilson was Prime Minister, they won the Cup. The coincidence should make Englishmen consider whether the cost of betraying the Jews is not too high, even if it does make them some oily friends.

I never thought I'd be glad to see Poland humiliating an English football team on the sports programme, but I was.

THE FILMS we have seen in the last few days have been good beyond belief. "Walter Mitty" must surely be one of the most delightful pictures ever made: Danny Kaye's virtuosity was incredible. It is impossible to say which scene was the best — the orchestra, the R.A.F. flyer, Anatole, the ship's captain?

An Athenian, on Saturday, we had Salah Shabati, to my mind one of Israel's best, with Haim Topol never putting a toe wrong. Some of the scenes were rather strained, and the whole thing was — fortunately — dated, but the film moved with pace and hummed with life.

What can I say about Ann Bancroft, when I have already exhausted all my superlatives? This was a show I had seen before. I don't remember whether it was on Israel or Jordan — but I rolled in helpless laughter and awe stricken wonder as she went through Joanne, Phyllis and the rest of her superb collection of gals. God bless 'em.

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RADIO/Helga Dudman

Political issues aired

THE SEPARATION of the news commentary on Israel Radio (now heard at 1 p.m., 7 p.m., and 11 p.m.) from those on the Army Channel (now at 8 a.m., noon, 5 p.m., and midnight) was decided on last week, it was explained, "to permit public discussion of political issues" on the civilian radio channels, since this is forbidden on the army station.

So far as I have gathered, nothing had as yet appeared on the two civilian channels which could possibly be construed as "political dynamite," and therefore inadmissible on the Army Channel. ("Two disclaimers: first, I have no means heard all seven of each day's broadcasts; and second, these lines are being written at midweek.")

We did hear a brief discussion as to whether there should be discussion; but that was last Thursday, on Channel A, with Dr. Elimelech Rimalt of Gahal being pro and Labour Party Secretary-General Aharon Yadin, against. Any front-line soldier might have had much to add to the discussion.

The daily morning press round-up is again with us. Interestingly enough, this had been not a war casualty but an election casualty: the extreme sensibility of political factions, it was thought, would have detected "partiality" in any editorial coverage from the papers. So now that we have a real crisis over-

shadowing anything as sensitive as an election campaign, published viewpoints are again acceptable on the air.

As a matter of fact, the only item I heard on the Army Channel Magazine which sounded manipulated was one on a Shechem canteen doing business on the west bank of the Suez Canal. It made the Israeli soldier-a-consumer come through as a positive champion of gracious living, in a dialogue that went more or less like this:

Soldier: "Please, may I please have two soft drinks and a pack of cigarettes. And, please, a bar of soap."
Shekem Man: "Here you are... That'll be 85 agorot (or something), please."
Soldier: "Thank you, thank you."
Shekem: "You're welcome."
Soldier: "Please."

The same Zahal diary gave a belated but impressive little item on how reserve soldiers from the Minorities Unit were called up; they, after all, were not in synagogues on Yom Kippur. "But they were all at the village centres, waiting for the buses to pick them up," the Unit Commander said. "They were ready to go, and there was no question of our having to go to their homes to look for them."

A young reserve soldier, for whom this war brought the first taste of combat, described his

Difficult days diet



NATURALLY COOKING has become more difficult these days, with some items scarce or expensive, or both. None the less, really good cooking should be a combination of skills, intuition and inventiveness, overcoming such obstacles.

The above could be a definition of the classic Chinese cuisine which, despite its greatness, is based on a series of techniques rather than specific ingredients. Even the present scarcity of rice would not have mattered in those parts of China where the noodle has always been supreme. One can even find a link between Eastern European and Chinese cuisine insofar as these seem to have been the two cultures that raised the art of making chicken soup to its pinnacle. In the Chinese quarters of the Western world, it is not uncommon to see a restaurant with a large tureen of soup which constitutes their entire meal.

ONE SUCH SOUP is sour cabbage soup, an offering of Szechwan regional cooking, now in vogue in the United States. It is typical of this cooking, with its sharp spicy flavours. While there is a special Chinese pickled cabbage, we will have to be content with sauerkraut and other substitute ingredients.

Put a chicken in a pot of boiling water. Add the gizzard, neck and feet (after they have been cleaned by immersing for about a minute in boiling water, rinsing with cold water and scraping off the yellow outer skin). Omitting salt, add the usual condiments for chicken soup: a carrot, celery, parsley, an onion with a clove stuck into it and a bay leaf. Cook over a low flame for at least 40 minutes. When the chicken is done but not overdone (when a drumstick moves with ease in its joint or when the breast, pierced with a fork, runs with clear, not pink, juice) remove it — but not the giblets — and let it cool enough to handle. Skid hand bone it, setting aside the meat and return the skin and bones to the soup, together with one or more red peppers. Cook over a low flame for about an hour.

Strain the soup. At this point it can be cooled and kept in the refrigerator or freezer until you wish to use it. Then, skim off the fat if you wish, cut the meat into bite-size pieces and return to the soup. Add about 200 grams, or half a tin, of drained, chopped sauerkraut.

Virtually any vegetable may be added to the soup. Especially recommended are those whose crispness is typical of Chinese cooking, such as Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi and Swiss chard. When the vegetables are cooked, but still crisp, mix a heaped tablespoon of cornflour with a little cold water and pour it in. Season the soup with soy sauce instead of salt to taste. If it is too sour, add a dollop of sherry or other sweet wine, and cook for another minute.

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MIDNIGHT MOVIES

CINEMA 1
2 Rehov Yona Hanavi, Tel Aviv
Tel. 57952

Tonight at 10 p.m.
MAD DOGS AND ENGLISHMEN
with Joe Cocker

November 9, midnight
HELP
The Beatles

November 10, midnight
A SPACE ODYSSEY 2001
Directed by Stanley Kubrick

GERVAI FURS SALON



80 Ben Yehuda Road, Tel Aviv
Tel. 22277

בואו לתרבות בתקדמה

80 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv
Saturday, November 10 at 11.11 a.m.
11.11 Series

3RD SEASON, CONCERT NO. 5

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC BRASS QUINTET
Edmond Curd — trumpet Jacob Mihalor — horn
Raphael Glaser — trumpet Mathes Garbet — tuba
Works by Bach, Gabriel, Brahms, Preterius and others

YUVAL TRIO

Uri Planko, violin; Shlomo Bielek, cello; Yanahlan Zak, piano
Works by Haydn and Smetana

PUB RESTAURANT

'THE NEST'

Opposite Daniel Towers Hotel Open every day
Beach Road, Herzliya Pituah Hours 7.00 p.m.-?

We used to say that our steaks were the best in Israel, and our hamburger, the best in the world;
Now our customers say it for us.
If you've never tried a Kosher pub, and have a *connoisseurs* appetite, try us!

Host: CYRIL ROBERTS

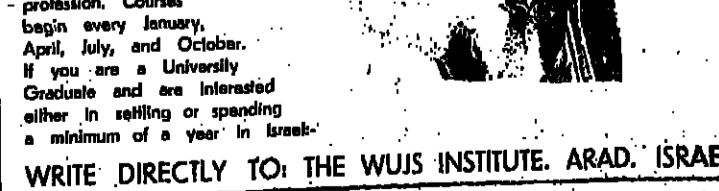
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This week at the Tel Aviv Museum

17-19 Sderot Shaul Hamelech

EXHIBITIONS

THE NEW BUILDING (27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech)
* **YAACOV AGAM** — Sculpture, Paintings (Zack's Hall, East Hall).
* **POSTERS FROM THE U.S.A.** Features by the most well known contemporary American artists, loans to the Tel Aviv Museum by the U.S. Cultural Center (Graphic Hall).

* **THE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS** (Meyerhoff Hall, Jaglom Hall, Hall No. 3)
THE HELENA RUBINSTEIN PAVILION (6 Tarant St.)

* **GRAPHIC ART IN ISRAEL TODAY** The exhibition is part of the celebrations for Israel's 25th anniversary; in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture.

THE HELENA RUBINSTEIN ART LIBRARY (New Building)
Open: Sunday-Thursday: 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Friday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

CONCERT

(Leon and Mathilde Recanati Auditorium)
Saturday, Nov. 10 7 p.m. Bracha Eden — Alexander Tamir (Duo l'innis) and YACHT: 5 Concerts for 5 Pianos and Strings (C and c) MENDELSSOHN: Oriel

FILM

Nov. 12 Tuesday, 7 p.m. **A COUNTESS FROM HONG KONG (1967)** Director: Charlie Chaplin With: Marlon Brando, Sophia Loren

VISITING HOURS (both buildings)
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Friday: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday: 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

Subscription Tickets for the Series of Lectures on Contemporary Art available at the office of the Friends of the Tel Aviv Museum. **SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ADMITTED TO THE MUSEUM FREE** Tickets for Events and Concerts available at the Museum ticket office; for concerts, also at Union, 115 Rehov Dizengoff.

Israel Theatres

| Haifa Municipal Theatre | The Cameri Theatre | Habimah |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DIFFICULT PEOPLE A kind of comedy "I enjoyed this play" Dr. H. Gans, "Haaretz" Tomorrow, Nov. 10, Haifa Sun., Nov. 18, Yehud | AS YOU LIKE IT Shakespearean comedy Tomorrow, Tel Aviv Sat., Nov. 10, 8.30 Sun., Nov. 11, 8.30 Mon., Nov. 12, 8.30 | SHALOM SHALOM BUT NO PEACE A musical, after Yehoshua Bar-Yosef Adaptation: Dan Almagor and Daniel Gidron Music: Pauli Schatzmann Tel Aviv, Large Hall Sat., Nov. 10, 7.00 Sun., Nov. 11, Zahal Tel Aviv, Large Hall Mon., Nov. 12, 5.00 Tues., Nov. 13, 5.00 |
| Mon., Nov. 10, Haifa Tues., Nov. 20, Haifa LAST TREATMENTS Director: Oded Kotler "Apply directed" A. Faenza, Dr. "Haaretz" Haifa Sun., Nov. 11, Mon., Nov. 12, Tues., Nov. 13, Wed., Nov. 14, Thurs., Nov. 15, IN THE ARMY Municipal theatre's entertainment programme Tonight, Nov. 9, 8 p.m. in Haifa | JACOBY AND LWIDENTAHL (temporary name) Tomorrow, Tel Aviv Sat., Nov. 11, 8.30 Tel Aviv, Zvavia | Wed., Nov. 14, Zahal Thurs., Nov. 15, Zahal Tel Aviv, Large Hall Sat., Nov. 17, 7.00 OAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF Sat., Nov. 10, 8.30 Sun., Nov. 11, 8.30 Box Office Tel. 28212, Tel Aviv |

Ask someone who knows

MODERN DANCE MOVEMENT

RUTH LORCH
Sunday and Tuesday 8-10.30 a.m.
Sunday and Thursday 7-10 p.m.
Beit Hillel, 4 Balfour Street, Jerusalem
or call Tel. 69790.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, Nov. 10, at 7.15 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays at 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
See times of performance of individual cinemas

ALLENBY Tel. 67820
Sat. 7, 9.30
4.30, 7.10, 9.30
Please be on time
7th week



THE DAY OF THE JACKAL
Based on the book by
Frederick Forsyth

BEN YEHUDA Tel. 228400
Second week
LINDA DORZANKA
in his latest film

**THE SENATOR
LIKES WOMEN**
Adults Only
A Forum Film
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

CINEMA ONE Tel. 57952
PREMIERE

LE MATAF
MOUËL CONSTANTINE
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

CINERAMA
7th week
7.15, 9.30

**SHAFT
in Africa**
starring
RICHARD ROUNDTRIE
as JOHN SHAFT

**starting
RICHARD ROUNDTRIE
as JOHN SHAFT**
Metrocolor-Panescion

OHEN Tel. 228288
HELMUT BROHM
**THE WOUNDED
BUTTERFLY**
4.30, 7.30, 9.30

DEKEL Tel. 414114/5
9th week
FRIGHT
SUSAN GEORGE
7.15 - 9.30

IDEN Tel. 67450
4.45, 9
SAT. SUN. MON.
JANOS KONKAR

SHOR
First Week Thurs.
NY GIRL FRIEND

ESTHER Tel. 228610
8th week
BRUCE LEE
JOHN SAXON
in an extraordinary film

Enter the Dragon
Cinemascope-Color
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, Nov. 10, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays: 1.00

ARNON Tel. 224829
Israel Premiere
**CARRY ON
ABROAD**
with
MYNNEY JAMES -
KENNETH WILLIAMS
A British Comedy

CHEN Tel. 222955
**SEVEN
KARATE
CHAMPIONS**

EDEN Tel. 228929
Starting 3 p.m. Friday
3rd week
**JAMES BOND
FESTIVAL**

EDISON Tel. 224058
A Great Turkish Film
**MELEKLERIN
INTIKAMI**
with
TURKAN SOBAY

ORNA Tel. 224788
LEO MARVIN -
BERT LANGRISH -
CLAUDIA CARDINALE
in
VIVA ZAPATA

GOBDON Tel. 244878
8th week
**LE GRAND
BLOND
AVEC UNE
OHAUSSE
NOIRE**
with ROBERT
PIERRE BEYONARD
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

HOD Tel. 228228
10th week
SERVUS MCGUINN
ALX MCGRAW

ORDAN
61 Rehov Hayarkon
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
LOOT
RICHARD
ATTENBOROUGH

ONLY Tel. 224025
Second Week
LYNN BIRDWAYE
VICTOR MATURE
in the comedy
**EVERY LITTLE
CROOK
& NANNY**
4.30-7.15-9.30

LIMOR Tel. 260778
30 Rehov Ibn Gvriol
9th
DUSTIN HOFFMAN
**Alfredo Alfredo
Thi Divorce
Do Us Part**
Directed by Pietro Germi
Starring
STEPHANIA SANDRELLI
in English
A4-Film in colour

MAXIM Tel. 287457
9th week
A karate film
**DEVIL AND
ANGEL**
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHER Tel. 618821
Second Week
THE PROVERB
MAXIN LANDAU

"BLACK GUNN"
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
For adults only

GAT Tel. 267888
8th week
PETE 'N' TILLIE
WALTER MATTHEW
CAROL BURNEY
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

PAVANSKY Technicolor
Celebrating Warner Bros 50th Anniversary
A Warner Communications Company
SCARECROW
with
GENE HACKMAN
AL PACINO

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, Nov. 10 at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Daily at 7.00 and 9.00 p.m. - Matings at 4.00 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 664018
2nd week
BRUCE LEE
JOHN SAXON
In an extraordinary
Karate film
**ENTER THE
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In Cinemascope and Colour
Daily at 4.15, 7.00, 9.00
For adults only

ARON Tel. 664848
Israel Premiere
simultaneously with
Tel Aviv
HELMUT BROHM
in an outstanding
production
**THE WOUNDED
BUTTERFLY**
for adults only
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ATZMON Tel. 668003
A great suspense hit
THE CHASE
starring
MARLON BRANDO and
ANGIE DICKENSON
in Technicolor

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**JE T'AIME
JE T'AIME**
perfs. at Sun., Tues., Wed.
at 4.45, 9.00
Thursday at 6.45

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**JE T'AIME
JE T'AIME**
perfs. at Sun., Tues., Wed.
at 4.45, 9.00
Thursday at 6.45

**SEVEN BRIDES
FOR SEVEN
BROTHERS**
Monday 6.45, 9.00
Max et les
Ferraillours
Thursday 8.45

OHEN Tel. 666272
2nd week
LEE VAN CLEEF
in an exciting film
**THE
MAGNIFICENT
SEVEN RIDE**
with
STEPHANIE POWERS

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A karate suspense hit
QUEEN OF FIST
in Technicolor

RAMAT AVIV Tel. 412761
7.15 9.30
**THEY CALL ME
SHMILL**
URI ZOHAR
PAUL SCHMIDT
also matinee Tues. 4.30

STUDIO Tel. 55817
Second Week
PETRE FINCH
LIV ULLMAN
MICHELLE YORR
OLIVIA HUSBY
**THE LOST
HORIZON**
4.30, 7.00, 9.30

TOHELET Tel. 448950
10th week
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
**Play It Again,
Sam**
WOODY ALLEN

LILI
7.15, 9.30
**THE POSEIDON
ADVENTURE**
OASIS
4, 7.15, 9.30
a film of tension

**THE CHINESE
BOXER**
ORDEA
721720
4, 7.15, 9.30

SHALOM Tel. 617490
7, 9.15
C.C. & Co.
ANNE MARGARET
Matine at 3.30 LOTTERY

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MORIAH Tel. 242477
A most lovely and
moving film
**ONE IS A
LONELY
NUMBER**
with
MELVIN DOUGLAS and
PRINCE VAN DEWEE
in colour
Perfs. at 6.45, 9.00

ORAH Tel. 664017
LOUIS DE FUNES
and
BOUVILLE in
the best comedy of the year
THE SUCKER
in colour

ORLY Tel. 81868
7th week
The greatest show which
will always be
**GIANT GRAPPLIN'S
MODERN TIMES**
For all the family

ORDAN Tel. 608448
8th week
FRITZ THE CAT
An American satire

ORION Tel. 528889
Sensational karate suspense
THE BOXERS
in colour
six daily non-stop perfs

PEER Tel. 662233
BURT LANCASTER
ULZANA'S RAID
in colour
in colour

RON Tel. 669069
2nd week
Offers the great success,
a great suspense comedy
**THE THIEF
WHO CAME
TO DINNER**
with
RYAN O'NEAL
JACQUELINE BISSSET
in Technicolor

SHAVIT
A great exciting film
The Arrangement
starring
KIRK DOUGLAS
in colour

RAMA Tel. 721912
7.15, 9.30
BLOODY MAMA
Shelley Winters

RAMAT GAN Tel. 704604
3rd
RYAN O'NEAL
JACQUELINE BISSSET
WARREN OATES
**THE THIEF
WHO CAME
TO DINNER**
Color by Deluxe
Celebrating Warner Bros.
50th Anniversary
A Warner Communications
Company
7.15, 9.30

HERZLIYA
DAVID
Tel. 084021
Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed.
at 3.30 only
HENRY FONDA
GREGORY PECK

**HOW THE WEST
WAS WON**
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7, 9.15
C.C. & Co.
ANNE MARGARET
Matine at 3.30 LOTTERY

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Matine at 3.30 LOTTERY

The Poster

MUSIC

All events start at 7 p.m. unless stated otherwise.

Jerusalem
JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of the Israel Broadcasting Authority - Subscription Concert No. 2 - details as for Tel Aviv; Thursday - at Shavit Hall.

Haifa
ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE - Subscription Concert No. 2 - details as for Tel Aviv; Thursday - at Shavit Hall.

REC'D of the week
STRAVINSKY: "Mavra" an opera buffa in one act, dedicated to the memory of Tchaikovsky. Glinka and Pashkin, by Pushkin and is actually more of a skit than an opera. Stravinsky conceived it as a protest against the picturesque "tourist-office orientalism" of the Big Five. According to him, it uses "small hand-made music" in contrast to folk-music. The reverse side gives "Les Noceux" with Robert Craft conducting. Stravinsky makes full use of his stimulating mastery of rhythmic intricacies, and his music seems all quotations of Russian folk-music. The wading scenes are colourful and contrasting, the invigorating rhythm and the musical phrases as interesting as they probably were at the premiere in 1922. The American singers sing in Russian, but an English translation of both texts and music is provided (CBS 7702). A most welcome addition to the series "Stravinsky conducts Stravinsky." (Y.B.)

THEATRE
AS YOU LIKE IT (Cameri) - Peter James modern-dress production in full of interesting innovations, some successful, some less, and has a remarkable performance in the part of Rosalind, by Taly Deyan. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Sat. Sun., Mon., 8.30.

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF - (Habimah) by Tennessee Williams, Tennessee Williams' vintage play about homosexual, drunkenness, greed, set in the south, with the usual southern cast of characters. In an interpretation which has no justice to whatever comes of the play, it has what with all that wailing and movement on the too large stage. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Sat. 8.30.

THE STRANGLER OF RILLINGTON PLACE
The true story of murderer Christie

THE THIEF WHO CAME TO DINNER
with RYAN O'NEAL JACQUELINE BISSSET in Technicolor

THEY CALL ME SHMILL
URI ZOHAR PAUL SCHMIDT also matinee Tues. 4.30

THE LOST HORIZON
4.30, 7.00, 9.30

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE
OASIS 4, 7.15, 9.30 a film of tension

THE CHINESE BOXER
ORDEA 721720 4, 7.15, 9.30

HOW THE WEST WAS WON
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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Easy or the Cryptic puzzle.

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS
1 Explosive devices (6)
2 Fruit (6)
3 Assassinate (6)
4 Surname (3)
5 Colour (5)
6 Small animal (7)
7 Party (7)
8 Spreaders of disease (5)
9 Lubricate (3)
10 Road (5)
11 Glad (7)
12 Story (4)
13 West (5)
14 Gamblers (7)
15 Frolicked (6)
16 Consume (3)
17 Weep (5)
18 Cane (7)
19 Panta (5)
20 Soap (5)
21 Soap (5)
22 Soap (5)
23 Soap (5)
24 Soap (5)
25 Soap (5)
26 Soap (5)
27 Soap (5)
28 Soap (5)
29 Soap (5)
30 Soap (5)
31 Soap (5)
32 Soap (5)
33 Soap (5)

DOWN
1 Part of a flower (5)
2 Comfort (7)
3 Sought (4)
4 Guide (5)
5 Appears (6)
6 Bit (3)
7 Party (7)
8 Neck-wear (3)
9 Deteriorates (5)
10 Glad (7)
11 Glad (7)
12 Glad (7)
13 Glad (7)
14 Glad (7)
15 Glad (7)
16 Glad (7)
17 Glad (7)
18 Glad (7)
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22 Glad (7)
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26 Glad (7)
27 Glad (7)
28 Glad (7)
29 Glad (7)
30 Glad (7)
31 Glad (7)
32 Glad (7)
33 Glad (7)

Wednesday's Easy solution: 1. Explosive devices (6) - Bombs; 2. Fruit (6) - Apples; 3. Assassinate (6) - Murder; 4. Surname (3) - Lee; 5. Colour (5) - Blue; 6. Small animal (7) - Mouse; 7. Party (7) - Party; 8. Spreaders of disease (5) - Fleas; 9. Lubricate (3) - Grease; 10. Road (5) - Road; 11. Glad (7) - Glad; 12. Story (4) - Story; 13. West (5) - West; 14. Gamblers (7) - Gamblers; 15. Frolicked (6) - Frolicked; 16. Consume (3) - Consume; 17. Weep (5) - Weep; 18. Cane (7) - Cane; 19. Panta (5) - Panta; 20. Soap (5) - Soap; 21. Soap (5) - Soap; 22. Soap (5) - Soap; 23. Soap (5) - Soap; 24. Soap (5) - Soap; 25. Soap (5) - Soap; 26. Soap (5) - Soap; 27. Soap (5) - Soap; 28. Soap (5) - Soap; 29. Soap (5) - Soap; 30. Soap (5) - Soap; 31. Soap (5) - Soap; 32. Soap (5) - Soap; 33. Soap (5) - Soap.

Wednesday's Cryptic solution: 1. Explosive devices (6) - Bombs; 2. Fruit (6) - Apples; 3. Assassinate (6) - Murder; 4. Surname (3) - Lee; 5. Colour (5) - Blue; 6. Small animal (7) - Mouse; 7. Party (7) - Party; 8. Spreaders of disease (5) - Fleas; 9. Lubricate (3) - Grease; 10. Road (5) - Road; 11. Glad (7) - Glad; 12. Story (4) - Story; 13. West (5) - West; 14. Gamblers (7) - Gamblers; 15. Frolicked (6) - Frolicked; 16. Consume (3) - Consume; 17. Weep (5) - Weep; 18. Cane (7) - Cane; 19. Panta (5) - Panta; 20. Soap (5) - Soap; 21. Soap (5) - Soap; 22. Soap (5) - Soap; 23. Soap (5) - Soap; 24. Soap (5) - Soap; 25. Soap (5) - Soap; 26. Soap (5) - Soap; 27. Soap (5) - Soap; 28. Soap (5) - Soap; 29. Soap (5) - Soap; 30. Soap (5) - Soap; 31. Soap (5) - Soap; 32. Soap (5) - Soap; 33. Soap (5) - Soap.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON MONDAY

Counting is so often the cornerstone of successful defence. Imagine yourself the defender in the South seat in today's deal, played in the Austria-Holland contest at Ostend, and play along with the Austrian defender:

BRIDGE
By George Levinewitz

South led with the ♠ 5 and North followed with the ♠ 4. South won the trick and discarded the ♠ 2. North discarded the ♠ 3 and then the ♠ 10. South is now in the minors, so the count, with two clubs having been discarded, is that he had had North playing the 7, East won with the ♠ 8 and continued spades. South

Declarer played the ♠ A and another ♠ which South won with the ♠ K. There are now four cards left with South having the good ♣ J and three small diamonds. South has now three trumps so far. Do you now play the winning ♣ J? If your answer is yes, you squeeze your partner and declarer makes his contract. The Austrian defender played a ♠ and the hand was set. Here is the full hand:

WEST
♠ 10 8 7 6 5 4
♥ K Q J 7
♦ A K 7 3
♣ 8 6 4

SOUTH
♠ A K 6 5
♥ J 8 6 3
♦ 8 4 2
♣ K 10

The bidding:
WEST
1NT
SOUTH
(18-19)

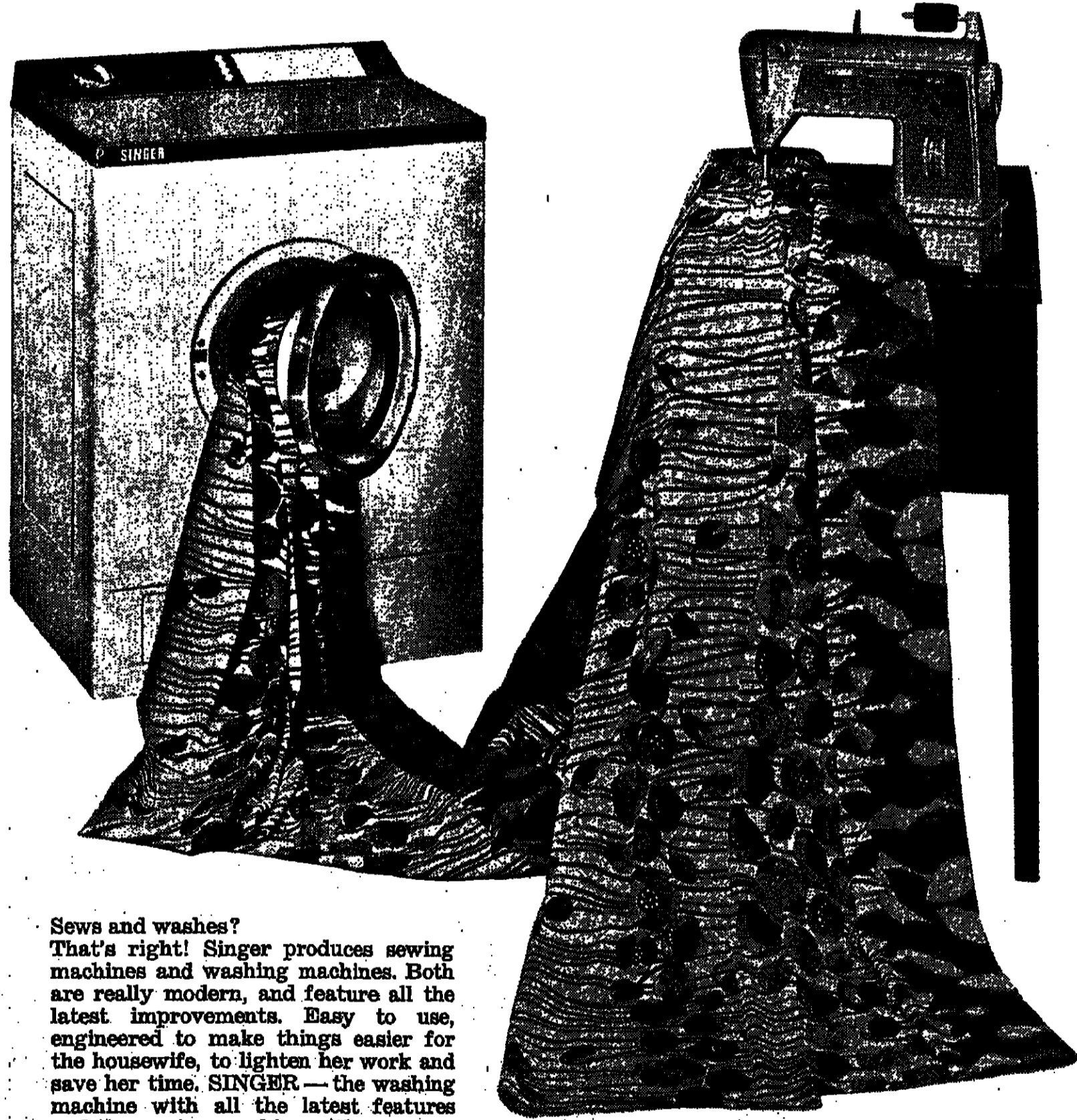
Chess/Eliahu Shahaf

tourney like that speaks for itself. Carl Carls (1880-1958) was an outstanding German master. He holds the national title in 1924 (his host was Eise, (lost title in 1924) who contributed a great deal to the theory of openings (see H. Richter's "Carl Carls and die Schachpartie" 1927). No. 2406 stands with starting sacrifice.

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 2405 (Netherlands): 1. Bb1 (to 3. Rd4 3. Rd4); 2. Bb2 2. Rd4; 3. L-3. Rd4 3. Rd4. Problem No. 2406 (Liburkin): 1. Kf3+ Kf3 2. Kf3+ Kf3 3. Kf3+ Kf3 4. Kf3+ Kf3 5. Kf3+ Kf3 6. Kf3+ Kf3 7. Kf3+ Kf3 8. Kf3+ Kf3 9. Kf3+ Kf3 10. Kf3+ Kf3 11. Kf3+ Kf3 12. Kf3+ Kf3 13. Kf3+ Kf3 14. Kf3+ Kf3 15. Kf3+ Kf3 16. Kf3+ Kf3 17. Kf3+ Kf3 18. Kf3+ Kf3 19. Kf3+ Kf3 20. Kf3+ Kf3 21. Kf3+ Kf3 22. Kf3+ Kf3 23. Kf3+ Kf3 24. Kf3+ Kf3 25. Kf3+ Kf3 26. Kf3+ Kf3 27. Kf3+ Kf3 28. Kf3+ Kf3 29. Kf3+ Kf3 30. Kf3+ Kf3 31. Kf3+ Kf3 32. Kf3+ Kf3 33. Kf3+ Kf3 34. Kf3+ Kf3 35. Kf3+ Kf3 36. Kf3+ Kf3 37. Kf3+ Kf3 38. Kf3+ Kf3 39. Kf3+ Kf3 40. Kf3+ Kf3 41. Kf3+ Kf3 42. Kf3+ Kf3 43. Kf3+ Kf3 44. Kf3+ Kf3 45. Kf3+ Kf3 46. Kf3+ Kf3 47. Kf3+ Kf3 48. K

SINGER

SEWS AND WASHES ...



Sews and washes? That's right! Singer produces sewing machines and washing machines. Both are really modern, and feature all the latest improvements. Easy to use, engineered to make things easier for the housewife, to lighten her work and save her time. SINGER—the washing machine with all the latest features and the sewing machine with a reputation for craftsmanship built up over 120 years. Come and see them in the showrooms of Servodynamics, the sole distributors for Singer appliances in Israel, 14 Rehov Carlebach, Tel Aviv; 53 Sderot Hameginim, Haifa.

WHAT'S NEW FOR TOMORROW IS AT SINGER TODAY!

THE PALESTINE POST

INCORPORATING

The Palestine Bulletin

Vol. VIII. No. 2291.

JERUSALEM, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932.

(Kislev 2 — Shaban 2.)

Price: 10 Mills.

SECOND BRITISH NOTE

Weighty Cabinet Meeting

London, Wednesday. — Replying to Mr. Lansbury, in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain briefly announced that the British note in reply to the American debt note of November 23 is now completed and will be transmitted immediately to Washington and published within a few days.

He added that there was no suggestion for the newspaper report that gold was being shipped to America in connection with British debts.

The British note is designed to convince the United States Government that unless the December payment is suspended pending a full review of the war debts position, the consequences to international trade must be so harmful as to outweigh, from America's own viewpoint, the benefit to the United States budget from the receipt of the L.30,000,000 which Great Britain has to pay at the present rates.

GOLD SHIPMENT TO AMERICA

Another Nation's Money
London, Wednesday. — It is authoritatively stated that a shipment of gold from Great Britain to the United States today on the liners "Maestri" and "Pezar" is not connected with war debts but is gold payment from another country which is being sent from Great Britain as an exchange transaction and amounts to L. 3,000,000, which was held by Great Britain on a foreign account.

The method of payment of the debt instalment is not considered an immediate issue.

U.S. TO ACCEPT

December 1, 1932

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932

48 PAGES (Including 36 Pages of News)

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PHOTOS

Price: 10 Mills

NO. 1179 • KISLEV 20, 5738 • SHAWAL 26, 1932 • VOL. VIII, No. 1932

DUBLIN. — The Government in Dublin may call election over I.R.A.

Copenhagen L-bomb hurts Palestinian

SILENCE AT LOD

Syria reopens Jordan border

Rogers stays on

Cairo suffers setback at U.N. Assembly

21 strikers fined for

60 ft. affe

60 ft. affe

60 ft. affe

60 ft. affe

60 ft. affe

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60 ft. affe

The Palestine Post: Announcement

Today's issue of this newspaper is an attempted forward step in English journalism in Palestine.

The generosity of a number of public-spirited men and women resident here or in England has made it financially practicable to remodel the paper and to adopt a policy of improvement, enlargement and expansion. Our hope is that it will soon be in a position to satisfy more adequately the ever-increasing English-reading public of this country and the neighbouring territories.

The Palestine Post (with which is incorporated The Palestine Bulletin) has been entrusted to a new management. The sole object of the new management is to publish a daily paper responding to the needs and tastes of British residents, other Europeans and Palestinians. Their interests varied in various degrees by the Arabic and Hebrew Press, the Palestinians, too, may find in this journal certain acceptable features obscured by the specific character of the newspapers in the other languages of the country.

Progress in the development of a newspaper must be gradual, and within English journalism it must be still more gradual. The reading public of the future will be prepared to accept the changes which the newspaper must undergo. The management will do its utmost to enhance the public interest in all classes, and will increase its circulation. Time will tell whether the new newspaper will be a success or a failure.

Method of Payment
According to the London examination of the situation now being undertaken by the Cabinet in London.

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BRITISH OFFICIALS IN EGYPT

London Tuesday. (Via Cairo). — Questions regarding the filling up of posts in Egypt, vacated by British officials, by other nationals, put by Sir Wardlaw Milne in the House of Commons, evoked a reply from Sir John Simon that there was not the least reason to suppose that any such vacancies were filled by citizens of any other nation than Egyptians.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked whether the appointment of these officials was within the competence of the Egyptian Government.

Sir John Simon asked for notice of this question, saying that he thought he knew the answer, but it would be better not to make a mistake.

Reuter/P.T.A.

PERSIA CANCELS OIL CONCESSION

Tehran, Tuesday. (Via Cairo). — The Government has officially notified the Anglo-Persian Oil Company that it has cancelled the concession for the oil fields in Persia.

December 1, 1932

Air connection to world cut for second day

TALKS WITH STRIKERS TO

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